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ZERO OPTION PROPOSAL TERMED 'BOGUS PROPAGANDA'

PM311349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 3

[Candidate of military sciences L. Semeyko article: "Two Approaches to an Important Problem: 'Zero Option'--Real and Bogus"]

[Text] Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe are under way in Europe. It is quite obvious -- and this is admitted even in the West -- that the Washington administration has agreed to talks after long delays only because it is forced to heed the demands of the world public and the growing antiwar movement in the world. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his interview for America's NBC television, it is hardly necessary to say much about the importance of these talks. Whether the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war will be reduced or increased depends on their outcome.

The problem of the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in general, including medium-range nuclear arms, is one of the most complex issues from the political, military and technical viewpoints. But international practice -- in particular the experience of the Soviet-American SALT talks -- has shown that difficult questions of curbing the arms race can be resolved, although only on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security and provided there is the necessary political will on both sides.

As is known, the Soviet Union is prepared for a radical solution to this problem. During his visit to the FRG Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward new, far-reaching proposals aimed at finding a mutually acceptable agreement and delivering Europe from the danger of nuclear conflagration. If adopted as the basis for a joint approach, they could help resolve this vitally important task.

However, the United States has chosen a stance which is contrary to the principle of equality and identical security. This is indicated by the idea of the "zero option" proposed by President Reagan. What are the fundamental differences between the Soviet and American positions?

The Soviet Union believes that the existing U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities must be subjected to limitation and reduction, while the plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles (Pershing II and cruise missiles) absolutely must be canceled. The USSR does not seek a reduction in the nuclear capabilities of the U.S. NATO allies, but stresses the need to take these capabilities into account in the overall balance of forces. For its part, the Soviet Union is prepared to limit and reduce its medium-range nuclear facilities in the European part of the country. The present approximate equality in such arms (the NATO countries have 986 delivery vehicles, the USSR -- 975) could provide a basis promoting limitations and reductions which would not affect the sides' security.

Washington's approach is different. There, out of the whole range of medium-range nuclear facilities, they artifically single out one -- missiles -- and are proposing that the Soviet Union reduce what it already has deployed on the launchpads in exchange for a promise by the American side not to deploy its new missiles in Western Europe in the future. As for discussion of the American forward-based facilities, in particular the more than 700 nuclear-armed aircraft, this is declared to be a "taboo subject."

This stance on Washington's part has the aim of giving America nuclear superiority on the European Continent. This is the crux of the American version of the "zero option": The USSR should dismantle all its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles--that is, eliminate its medium-range nuclear missile potential and carry out unilateral disarmament. It is proposed that the Soviet Union eliminate the very combat facilities which it was forced to create as a counterweight to the American forward-based facilities targeted on itself and its allies. In exchange, the United States promises to renounce what it does not yet have -- the future "Euromissiles."

And hundreds of ground-based and sea-based missiles and nuclear-armed aircraft belonging to the United States and its allies in Europe and in the seas and oceans which wash its shores would continue to be trained on the Soviet Union. The overall "Eurostrategic" balance of forces would be sharply changed in NATO's favor, with a ratio of approximately two to one.

There is a Russian saying: By hook or by crook. This is entirely applicable to the U.S. plan to obtain military superiority by whatever means -- not only through the arms race but also through disarmament. "It is clear that the Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated, "will never agree to such an option."

The Soviet Union, displaying a really serious, businesslike approach to this important problem on whose resolution the fate of peace depends, has elaborated a constructive program of action. This was clearly formulated in the proposals on curtailing nuclear arms in Europe which L.I. Brezhnev put forward during his visit to the FRG. These proposals include new elements, and amount to the following:

A substantial new element in the USSR's stance is an amendment to the proposal which it put forward earlier for a moratorium -- that is, a commitment by the sides, while the talks are in progress, to refrain from deploying new medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe or modernizing existing ones. This amendment is that if the other side consents to the moratorium, the Soviet Union would be prepared not only to halt the further deployment of SS-20 missiles, but to go even further. As an act of good will, it could unilaterally reduce a certain proportion of its medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR. It could reduce them, as it were, in advance -- moving toward the lower level on which the USSR and the United States may reach agreement as a result of the talks.

The significance of this step cannot be exaggerated since formerly the USSR was prepared to carry out a unilateral reduction of a certain quantity of its medium-range nuclear facilities only if the United States renounced the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. In the interests of achieving a mutually acceptable agreement, our country is now displaying an act of good will, thereby once again demonstrating its determination to achieve not only a reduction in but the complete elimination of the nuclear confrontation on the European Continent. This is evidence of the USSR's broad political -- not "arithmetical" -- approach to the question of reducing medium-range nuclear arms.

It is also very important that the USSR has declared its intention to resolutely advocate in Geneva a radical reduction in medium-range nuclear weapons by each of the sides in Europe. Our country would be prepared to carry out a reduction not by tens of units but by hundreds of units of armaments in this category. Precisely how many would be determined in the course of the talks.

Moreover the Soviet Union is prepared to reach agreement on the complete renunciation by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons targeted on sites in Europe. That would mean the elimination of all missiles and all aircraft with a launch range (flight radius) of 1,000 km or more, but less than intercontinental. Thus the problem of medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe would simply cease to exist.

Finally, the USSR has expressed readiness to reach agreement on ridding Europe of nuclear weapons entirely -- both medium-range and tactical weapons. "Now that," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated, "would be a real 'zero option,' fair to all sides."

However, Washington invests the concept of the "zero option" with quite a different meaning. The "American-style option" has nothing to do with a real "zero" -- the complete absence of nuclear arms on our continent. It envisages only the absence of Soviet medium-range missiles, but at the same time implies the preservation in Europe and in the seas and oceans which wash its shores of the existing powerful U.S. nuclear potential, as well as the NATO bloc allies' nuclear potentials.

The Soviet program has both a minimum goal -- the moratorium, plus the start of the reduction of medium-range nuclear arms -- and a maximum -- the creation of a nuclear-free Europe. The American plan is a plan for reductions at the USSR's expense alone. It is a plan for gaining superior positions in the nuclear sphere and is therefore absolutely unrealistic. It is intended -- and sober-minded observers in the West admit this -- not so much to be placed on the table for serious talks as to quell the mighty wave of the antiwar movement in Europe and other countries. The bogus "zero option" proposed by Washington is a propaganda act intended for simpletons.

Since 18 November, when President Reagan put forward the idea of the phony zero option, there have been a number of speeches by other American leaders unambiguously emphasizing the continuing preparations for the deployment of the "Euromissiles." The official justification for this stance is that the United States, they say, must conduct the Geneva talks "from a position of strength" and that the "modernization" of American medium-range facilities in Europe in parallel with the talks allegedly, as Secretary of State A. Haig asserted, offers "only (!) hope for the attainment of an agreement." U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger resorted to a similar trick at the recent "Atlantic week" in Brussels, when, according to America's UPI, he demanded that the NATO allies "commence an offensive against the antinuclear protest movement in Western Europe."

It is true that broad circles of the public in West European countries are sharply criticizing the "zero option" proposed by Washington as a deception which has no chance of success. They stress that the plans to deploy the American "Euromissiles" in Europe are fundamentally contrary to the interests of strengthening security on our continent. At the same time many West European political observers admit that only the all-embracing Soviet proposals can form a basis for a true "zero option" to resolve this vitally important problem.

The future will show whether the desire will emerge in Washington to adopt, ultimately, a realistic stance instead of the hopeless strong-arm stance so a solution can be found together which would radically reduce the danger of nuclear war through mutual, major reductions in nuclear arms while strictly observing the principle of equality and identical security. The question of nuclear weapons in Europe is a question of the fate of millions of people, the fate of universal peace, and it must be resolved.

TEXT OF UN RESOLUTION BANNING NEUTRON BOMB

PM301035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Banning the Nuclear Neutron Weapon"]

[Text] New York, 16 Dec -- On December this year, at the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the UN General Assembly adopted an important political decision aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe -- on the prohibition of the inhuman nuclear neutron weapon. Only the United States and its closest military-political allies did not upport the resolution on this question, which accords with the aspirations of the whole world's peoples. Below is the text of the approved document.

Prohibition of the Nuclear Neutron Weapon

The General Assembly,

Referring to Point 47 of the concluding document of the 10th special session of the General Assembly which states that nuclear weapons create a very great danger to mankind and that the nuclear arms race must be halted and reversed in order to prevent the danger of the outbreak of war using nuclear weapons,

Stressing that the halting of the qualitative arms race and the utilization of scientific and technical achievements for exclusively peaceful purposes accord with the interests of all states and peoples,

Sharing worldwide concern at the production and planned deployment of the nuclear neutron weapon voiced by numerous member states and also by many nongovernment organization's,

Believing that the swelling of the states' military arsenals with the nuclear neutron weapon will aggravate the nuclear arms race and considerably lower the nuclear war threshold, thus intensifying the danger of such a war,

Aware of the inhuman nature of this weapon which presents a grave threat, particularly to the defenseless civilian population,

Referring to proposals to prohibit the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of the nuclear neutron weapon,

Anxious to promote the halting of the arms race, particularly in the sphere of weapons of mass destruction,

1. Asks the disarmament committee to initiate immediately within the relevant organizational framework talks aimed at concluding a convention banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of the nuclear neutron weapon;

2. Asks the secretary general to convey to the disarmament committee all documents concerning the discussion of this question by the General Assembly at its 36th session;

3. Asks the disarmament committee to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its 37th session;

4. Resolves to include in the preliminary agenda of its 37th session a point headed "prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon."

U.S. DEPLOYMENT OF MX MISSILES REPORTED

LD011618 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] The Pentagon has decided to deploy the first 40 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in already existing silos intended for Minutemen missiles. The variants under consideration provide for the deployment of the new missiles in the states of Montana, Missouri, Wyoming and North and South Dakota. According to UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, 100 MX missiles are to be built with 10 nuclear warheads each. This is in keeping with the program announced by President Ronald Reagan in October, a program that is to cost 180,000 million dollars.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD032015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 3 Jan 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with APN political observer Spartak Beglov, IZVESTIYA political observer Konstantin Geyvandov, and all-union radio foreign affairs commentator Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades. Today's roundtable meeting is the first of 1982, which has just begun. So we would like first of all to take the opportunity to congratulate all you esteemed listeners without delay on the New Year, and to wish you the greatest success in work and study, good health and happiness in your personal lives.

Recent events, as indeed throughout last year, reflect like a mirror two basic trends: two, if you like, high roads in the development of contemporary international relations. The course of the Soviet Union and of other countries of the socialist community toward the consolidation of peace on earth, ending the dizzy arms race, deepening the processes of detente and the cooperation between countries of different social and political systems is on the one hand. On the other is the aggressive militarist policy of Washington and its partners in various kinds of military blocs, a policy of whipping up international tension, a policy of blackmail and threats, provocation and ideological subversion.

[Geyvandov] It should be noted that the documents of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continually stress one very important principle: The determining feature of our epoch is that it is an epoch of worldwide historical opposition between socialism and imperialism, between forces of progress and the forces of reaction. In fact, not one event, nor one occurrence in the modern world can be correctly understood without reference to this struggle. Today it comprises virtually all aspects of human activity -- economics, politics, ideology, science, culture, the moral and everyday life of people.

[Agayants] And it is from that class viewpoint, of course, that we will examine in our broadcast the main basic stages in last year's international relations and will try together to determine the lines for political development in the near future.

Gains of Socialism

To illustrate the deep processes which are taking place on our planet, it is sufficient to say that if until World War II there were in all approximately 9 percent of the world's population living in the states taking the road of socialism, then this is now approximately one-third of the population of our planet. If, say, in 1928 the countries of socialism had approximately 5 percent of world industrial production, then their share now exceeds 40 percent. Today the CEMA member states alone account for approxmiately one-third of industrial production.

[Geyvandov] There is no doubt that time is on socialism's side. In all spheres, in the development of economy and culture, in the improvement in social relations and socialist democracy, the fraternal countries headed by the Soviet Union are advancing surely. Building a new world, they have created a type of interstate relations unprecedented in history which are truly equal and just. We are struggling for the just cause of peace and security of peoples, for the interests of the working people. On our side is the truth of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, our strength lies in unity and cohesion, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in the CPSU Central Committee accountability report to the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Agayants] The CEMA member countries, demonstrating the advantages of a new system, have been in the last few years and as ever remain the most dynamically developing group of states in the world. They have outstripped the capitalist countries in the rate of economic growth almost twofold, ensuring further increase in the material and cultural standard of living of the population. All this considerable success is the result of hard and selfless work of millions of people; it is inextricably linked with the leading role of the communist parties, with the deepening mutual cooperation, with socialist economic integration which is now gaining momentum.

Long-term specific programs are being implemented, comprising the most important areas of the economy, as are long-term bilateral programs in specialization and cooperation. In a word, the CEMA countries have begun the New Year with a precise, real program of joint action on the road to a common aim. Our strengthening unity and cohesion is a guarantee of more successes in socilaist and communist construction, in consolidation of peace and progress.

Weakening of Imperialism

Here it is certainly right to note that the weakening in imperialism's position during the development of the world revolutionary process by no means implies that it has become less dangerous. The exploiting classes will not give up their position voluntarily. We ourselves are witness to the fact that while they retain even some hope of revenge, every new success for the forces of peace and true democracy, provokes desperate opposition from international reaction.

[Geyvandov] If, Nikolay Inanovich, we speak of the contemporary stage of world development, drawing on the specific facts of the past year of 1981, then it is absolutely clear that the dominating classes, the ruling circles of most imperialist states and primarily the leading powers in the capitalist world, have a completely unreal view of events which are taking place on earth. Moreover, by hook or by crook they are striving to turn back the wheel of history. From this come the unvarying attempts to consolidate their position and to resort to the option of counterattack. The main aim which they are pursuing is to deprive the countries of the socialist community and primarily the Soviet Union of the chance of influencing the course of events in international life, to undermine and erode our unity and cohesion, to retain and, if possible, to extend the political, economic and military position of imperialism in all regions of the world, to prevent the development of national liberation movements, and to create a broad anti-Soviet, antisocialist front.

[Beglov] However, Konstantin Yervandovich, the correlation of forces in the world has changed to such an extent that imperialism can no longer bring itself to resort to open military means on a large scale to resolve the basic contradictions of modern times. Surely, with the exception of maybe an insignificantly small group of nuclear madmen, the majority of bourgeois figures are well aware that the consequence of world nuclear conflict could be fatal for all mankind.

[Agayants] It is precisely because of this that imperialism, which is not abandoning its global aims, is changing its methods slightly. Last year the Reagan team concentrated its attention on attempts to change the correlation of forces in the international arena in its favor, while preparing the conditions for a transi r to counterattack in the future. Look: In the military sphere to the accompaniment of profuse talk about the mythical Soviet threat the buildup and improvement of armaments, primarily nuclear arms, continued. In the political and economic spheres Washington stepped up efforts to create a single anticommunist front on the one hand, and to curtail cooperation with the socialist countries on whatever far-fetched pretext, on the other.

[Geyvandov] In particular, comrades, it should be said that in the sphere of ideology the United States has ayway toughened its already unbridled propaganda campaign aimed at discrediting real socialism and at undermining our community and the cohesion of all the forces of the world revolutionary process. Without exaggeration we can assert that American imperialism is striving by ideological means to bring nearer the realization of the aims of its global strategy.

[Beglov] And this is what is absolutely obvious: The more difficult the economic and political situation in the capitalist countries and in the United States, over which the specialists admit ever more storm clouds of an acute industrial and financial crisis are gathering, the more fierce are the attacks of the ideologists of anticommunism and the more sophisticated are the psychological war methods against the countries of socialism and the developing world.

[Agayants] This is a fact, a harsh reality, and we communists cannot fail to take such a state of affairs into account. Having lost its former supremacy in the international arena, and in its impotent desire to halt the world revolutionary process and, if possible, to eliminate the gains of socialism, imperialism is not fastidious about the methods it uses. True, alongside overt provocations, blackmail and crass threats, it today increasingly frequently resorts to the tactics of undermining the socialist countries from within, using "soft" penetration, so-called quiet counterrevolution, circuitous routes, maneuvering and indirect pressure. Ideological subversion is aimed at the all-conquering teachings of Marxism-Leninism and at shaking loose and splitting our community and undermining the foundations of the political and economic system of the socialist states.

Poland

[Beglov] An example of this is provided by the events in Poland, the continuing U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and the subversive activity of the imperialist intelligence services and all sorts of special services that are attempting to present themselves as very nearly the saviors and protectors of Polish workers and the whole Polish nation.

[Geyvandov] It is telling, Spartak Ivanovich, and it is altogether typical of contemporary American policies, to examine how the attitudes of the present U.S. administration and individual senior White House functionaries have changed toward what events in the Polish People's Republic. While Solidarity extremists, with the assistance of the CIA and other imperialist intelligence services and the extreme rightwing mass media, were pushing the Polish working people into the abyss of economic and political crisis, while the counterrevolution, secret and overt, was sowing chaos and anarchy in the country, clearing the way for a coup, for a seizure of power and for the destruction of the socialist system, Washington and its associates kept talking about the need for material and financial assistance for the Polish People's Republic. When on 13 December the Military Council of National Salvation led by General Jaruzelski set about putting its house in order for the sake of averting a national catastrophe and a fratricidal war, the positive consequences of which are plain to see today, a malicious hysterical scream rang out and calls for tough sanctions were uttered.

[Agayants] The propaganda hysteria and demagogy, the desire to denigrate the present process of normalization in the Polish People's Republic are incontestable evidence of the fact that the imperialist powers, and particularly the United States, just do not want to reconcile themselves to the fact that their perfidious designs have collapsed. Everyone who was gradually preparing this counterrevolutionary coup can see that they have suffered a defeat, and the more they have lost, the stronger is their anger and the more venemous their attacks on the authorities and the people of socialist Poland.

[Beglov] At the same time, Poland today, perhaps now more that at any other time, needs peaceful and tranquil work in order to find its way out of the difficult situation in which it finds itself thanks to the so-called renovators of socialism who acted under the label of the Solidarity trade union. The realistic and firm approach to the tackling of internal problems shown by the Military Council of National Salvation and the normalization of the situation in the country are naturally not to the liking of the reaction in the West. White House and State Department statements in connection with the developments in the Polish People's Republic are being termed by progressive world public opinion as acts of unceremonious U.S. interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. This policy of Washington's as is shown by reports coming in from many countries of the world, is being widely condemned.

[Agayants] This is the spirit in which much of the mass media are expressing themselves today, and not merely the communist and workers' press, such as the French L'HUMANITE, the West German UNSERE ZEIT, the Swedish NORRSKENSFLAMMAN, the Australian SOCIALIST and so on, but also some of the biggest bourgeois newspapers and news agencies.

They are compelled to state that with the introduction of martial law in Poland, order, discipline and calm have been established, and that the work of millions of people, their normal lives, are being put on the right track. Incidentially, for all of Washington's efforts in spite of the fact that Eagleburger, the White House's special emissary, did the rounds of the West European capitals on the eve of the New Year, and that the President, the secretary of state and the secretary of defense made appeals on radio and television for Atlantic solidarity, for all this, Washington did not manage to knock together a united front against the Polish People's Republic, a united front for economic sanctions against the Polish People's Republic and also against the Soviet Union. The collapse of the broadly conceived political and diplomatic campaign has caused a very specific reaction in the West and in the United States itself. People there have again started talking about the present American administration's inability to make a sober assessment of events taking place in the world and to adopt judicious and constructive decisions.

U.S. Domestic Troubles

[Beglov] The Reagan administration has published a review of its activities in the past year entitled "New Beginning," that is, taking the slogan that was promoted during the election campaign. In so doing, the compilers of the review were not in the least embarassed by the fact that this pretentious slogan is now being attached to things that have already happened, and that are in no way evidence of any new beginning. Indeed, what is new about the fact that America is experiencing a crisis, and that that crisis is deepening, and that the administration has proved incapable of coping with this worsening of the situation? All that is new is the new unemployment figure: It has risen 9 million; and the new look of the federal budget deficit. After all, when the President took office, he said his first achievement would certainly be to balance the budget, that is, the deficit would be reduced to zero. It turns out -- economists now consider that the financial year will end with a dificit of $100 billion. And it is obvious where all this comes from. If we are talking about the "new," then the Reagan administration has set new records in allocations for military purposes, for the purposes of preparing for war. And among those records there are two really supreme achievements in two categories at once: In annual allocations, as we know, for 1982 Washington assigned $200 billion to the production of new weapons and the army's upkeep, and in allocations for a 5-year period. The American administration earmarked more than $1.5 trillion for these purposes. And all this has been accompanied by the U.S. President threatening and continuing to threaten sanctions and embargoes right, left and center, merely because the way that events are developing in various countries does not conform to the American scenario. But that is nothing new: It is something that has been seen and heard more than once in history. There rises before us the image, which has often become familiar, of a government with a big stick having appropriated the right to interfere highhandedly in the affairs of other states.

[Agayants] Thus under the present administration the United States has succeeded in the last year in finding itself in a situation of open confrontation with the governments or public of a record number of states. In particular, for the first time in history, people in West Europe and the Near East have begun to speak in all seriousness of the American threat as Threat No One.

[Beglov] Yes, exactly. Such slogans as "There are things more important than peace," have reflected most openly the desire of the present American leadership to find in the outside world, as it were, a justification for the mounting failures in domestic policy. And in such cases bluff and blackmail go hand in hand.

Middle East Events

[Agayants] Throughout last year the attention of Soviet people and of the whole world public has constantly been drawn to developments in the Near and Middle East. Quite naturally so, I believe.

[Geyvandov] I would like to remark above all, Nikolay Ivanovich, that in the last year the policy of global escalation of military preparations and the arms race, which the administration that came to power in the United States in January 1981 began to pursue, has also left its mark on the region of the Near and Middle East. This, that is, the attempt by Washington to implement its military-political plans in the region, has resulted in a further polarization of forces. On the one hand, we may note that the old year witnessed a still greater maturation and development of the national liberation movements and a strengthening of the positions of the progressive and democratic regimes and forces in the region. On the other hand, the aggressive, antipopular, reactionary nature of the regimes and forces that have chosen the path of collaboration and complicity with American imperialism has become still more obvious.

For example, we cannot fail to feel satisfaction that last year was marked by new successes in the emergence of democratic Afghanistan. By the pursuit of the April revolution of 1978 the Afghan people made a noticeable advance along the path toward a new life and are successfully defending the gains of the revolution from the encroachments of the counter-revolutionary rabble and from outside interference from the U.S., China and Pakistan. With every year that passes, democratic Afghanistan's prestige grows, and its positions become stronger in the international arena.

Very important, I believe for the strengthening of the positions of the progressive forces in the region is the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between three countries, Libya, the PDRY and Ethiopia, signed last year. The further successes of the national liberation struggle -- the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and its allies in the region, in particular, Zionism -- are promoted by the consolidation of the forces comprising the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, which unites in its ranks Algeria, Syria, Libya, democratic Yemen and the PLO.

[Beglov] A very important fact, it seems to me, is that this consolidation of national liberation and progressive forces in the Near and Middle East is taking place against the backdrop of the strengthening of ties and growth of solidarity within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, of the development of all-round relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

[Geyvandov] Quite right. The latter circumstance, the need for an all-round development and strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union and with the states of the whole socialist community, is pointed out every time by the leaders of the progressive forces and national liberation movements of the region. Special importance is attached to them by the leaders of the Arab world, who are continuing the struggle for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Near East crisis.

[Beglov] It is easy to see why that should be so. After all, the position and the initiatives of the Soviet Union in questions of a Near East settlement are the direct opposite of the anti-Arab Near East policy of the United States, with its notorious Camp David accords which have been rejected by the great majority of Arab countries.

[Geyvandov] Yes, and this is happening not only in questions of a Near East settlement. In contrast to the Soviet Union, the United States in the Near and Middle East, and throughout the world for that matter, is intensifying the speed and scale of its military preparations and setting one country against another, going all out to hinder a peaceful settlement of situations of conflict and trying to crush the national liberation struggle of the peoples. Last year was especially indicative in this respect, as it was the period when the present American administration moved into the White House. For several years now Washington has in effect been waging an undeclared war against Libya; that war has assumed particularly perverted forms and methods in recent months. The American administration does not like Libya's independent and principled stance on the cardinal questions of international politics. Libya, we know, opposes the Camp David collusion and the setting up of aggressive military alliances in the Near East.

Let us now move to another part of the region: Pakistan. Last year alone the U.S. administration undertook to grant that country military aid amounting to the huge sum of just over $3 billion. In addition, a deal has been concluded for the supply to Pakistan of 40 of the most up-to-date American military aircraft, the F-16. Where is the need for all this? Everyone knows, you will say, that the Pakistani authorities have assumed an unseemly role by allowing a bridgehead to be set up on their territory for outside armed intervention against democratic Afghanistan and that they are actively helping to implement these criminal designs. Well, that answer is only one side of the coin. The second aim that Washington is pursuing in arming Pakistan to the teeth is the military blackmail of India, an independent Asian state that declines to follow in the wake of the adventurist U.S. policy.

[Agayants] Every day alarming news arrives in our editorial office from the southern borders of Lebanon. What is the situation there now?

[Geyvandov] The situation on the Lebanese-Israeli border is extremely tense and continues to heat up. Israel and the armed formations of its puppet, Major Haddad, are daily increasing their preparations for a new aggression against Lebanon. There is no doubt about that. I will cite one of the latest reports from AFP which writes, I quote: In the opinion of observers, even a minor incident could lead to a new flare-up of violence on the border between Israel and Lebanon following Israel's annexation of the occupied Golan Heights on 14 December. On the one hand, the Israeli military, as we know, is very good at organizing all sorts of provocations and could provoke that minor incident without any trouble. On the other hand, Tel Aviv may wait until 5 January, using that threat of aggression to blackmail the nervous members of the UN Security Council in order to place in the hands of the U.S. representative a trump card with which to intimidate the other Security Council members. The point is that on 5 January the UN Security Council is due to assemble to hear a report on whether Israel has implemented the council's previous decision to the effect that the law on annexation of the Golan Heights which belong to Syria must be annulled. If not, the Security Council must take appropriate compulsory sanctions against Tel Aviv. Reports indicate that Israel has no intention at all of renouncing that act of international brigandage and is counting on not being left in the lurch by the United States, since the United States is in effect, its accomplice.

U.S. Sanctions

[Agayants] As is well known, the U.S. administration has carried out a provocative act to poison the international climate even further, increase tension and make its militaristic foreign policy of confrontation even tougher. Ronald Reagan published a statement announcing a whole set of one-sided discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union.

[Beglov] The American President chose to use as a pretext the situation in Poland and the mythical allegation of so-called Soviet involvement in the activities of that country's legitimate government, adopted by that government in conformity with the Constitution and with the aim of defending that Constitution. If we were to talk about the real motives of the American administration, however, the motive force behind its fresh repressive act against mutually advantageous international exchanges is the spirit of the cold war that has entered the White House's policies and its unrestrained desire to act in this spirit. Reagan's latest repressive action against international exchanges reflects a degree of irritation with the fact that developments in Poland did not follow the American scenario, with its stake in the overthrow of the socialist system in Poland. If Washington did not act arrogantly and as if it knew better than anyone else about everything but attempted to take a sober look at things, then President Reagan would realize that a fratricidal war has effectively been averted in Poland. At the same time, the American leaders ought to take a look at the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, which directly deal with the need to respect the right of every state to establish its own laws and administrative regulations. Strange as it is, Washington is denying the Polish Government all this, but it permits itself to do and say what it likes.

With his latest foray, President Reagan was clearly trying to hit detente and the mutually advantageous cooperation of peoples, without reckoning with the fact that as a result of the Reagan iron curtain, dozens and hundreds of thousands of people in America itself, whom these exchanges provide with jobs and confidence about the future, will not be the last to suffer.

The White House is stubbornly refusing to reckon with the indisputable fact that times have changed and that no one can turn back the pages of history.

[Agayants] To sum up everything we have said here, I would like to stress once again that all the achievements of our party and our state are permeated with the Soviet Union's desire to continue to wage a consistent struggle for the consolidation of peace and the deepening of the process of the relaxation of international tension, and to furnish the Soviet people with favorable external circumstances for the realization of the creative tasks which face it, to ensure for every person on earth his or her paramount right, the right to life. This is the principal and profoundly humane aim of our party's foreign policy. There is currently no more important task in the international context for our party, our people and for all the peoples of the planet than defending peace, as Comrade Brezhnev has said.

With that our program has come to an end. Goodbye comrades, and all the best.

PRAVDA INTERNATIONAL REVIEW ON 1981, POLAND

PM311009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 81 p 4

[May Podklyuchnikov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] The year 1981 is drawing to a close. In 4 days' time it will be history. As usual as the New Year approaches, people are looking back on the last 12 months, trying to interpret what they have brought mankind. The year now ending was rich in international events reflecting the sharp confrontation between the forces of imperialist aggression and the forces of peace, the forces of reaction and the forces of national liberation and progress.

As a result of the new American administration's policy, the clouds of the threat of war have thickened on the international horizon. The West German newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: "There have been periods of increased danger of war before in postwar Europe. But never before has the possibility of war been discussed so intensively, never before have people sought peace as passionately as in the year now ending." The will to strengthen peace was vividly expressed in mass demonstrations held in West European countries.

And the peoples have again been convinced that the Soviet Union is the main bulwark of peace. The peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is exerting a tremendous influence on the development of the international situation. Its provisions have been organically developed in the new Soviet peace initiatives and in the practical foreign policy actions of our party and the Soviet state.

The Main Task Is To Strengthen Peace

In the eyes of the peace-loving peoples, our country's prestige became even higher in 1981 and its constructive influence on the course of international events became even greater.

A clear expression of this fact is the worldwide response to the 75th birthday of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This was widely marked not only in our country but also abroad.

The many messages of congratulations which arrived from every corner of the earth indicate vividly the high assessment given to the peace-loving course of our party and the Soviet state and their tireless efforts to turn aside the threat of nuclear catastrophe from mankind and ensure a peaceful sky for the peoples. These messages of congratulations constitute recognition of the outstanding services of L.I. Brezhnev, who makes a tremendous personal contribution to the struggle for peace, detente and good-neighborly relations between states.

This week the world public's attention has been focused on the Soviet leader's answers to the American NBC television company. They are devoted to the most burning issues, which concern all mankind. These are the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing nuclear arms in Europe underway in Geneva, the possibility of a meeting between the top leaders of the USSR and the United States, what must be done to prevent a confrontation between the two powers, the disarmament problem and the task of limiting and reducing strategic arms, as being the most powerful and dangerous arms.

L.I. Brezhnev's answers set out a constructive program of important measures whose implementation would make it possible to substantially improve the world political climate and lower the level of military confrontation. They have met with a broad, positive response throughout the world and have given rise to a spate of interested commentaries. It is now up to Washington. It depends on Washington whether next year will bring a strengthening of peace or whether, under the influence of those people in the West who entertain the illusion that the resolution of international problems can be approached along the path of militarism, tension will grow.

On the eve of the New Year the White House has published a so-called "white paper" summing up the results of the Reagan administration's activity. It shows unambiguously that the "three props" on which its activity rests are the "position of strength" policy in the international arena, the creation of the most favorable conditions for monopolies, and a broad assault on the vital rights of U.S. working people. A publicity ballyhoo has been created around the "white paper" as the program document of an administration which intends to continue the same course.

The Soviet Union counterposes to imperialism's aspirations, which are as dangerous as they are illusory, a realistic line on talks aimed at resolving urgent international problems. Here the principle of equality and identical security must be strictly observed. The Soviet Union and its friends and allies proceed on the basis that mankind now has no task more important and urgent than that of preventing thermonuclear war and ensuring peace.

The Soviet Union favors establishing peaceful, equal and mutually advantageous relations with all states. It consistently adheres to this course. A new example is the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratification of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo. The treaty's aims are to improve the situation on the African Continent and establish genuine peace there. Its every article and provision is intended to serve the interests of peaceful, creative labor by the two countries' peoples and the development of fruitful cooperation between them.

Who Is Annoyed in the West

Reports from Poland show that after the imposition of martial law in the country the vast bulk of Poles heaved a sigh of relief. The situation is gradually returning to normal. Factories and plants are operating, providing the output which is urgently needed by the national economy. The work of PZPR party organizations is reviving.

At the same time the Polish people are gaining an increasing idea of how perfidious and dangerous was the counterrevolutionary conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the people's power and restoring capitalism. The decisive actions of the Military Council of National Salvation, as is now clear to everyone, averted a great, terrible disaster from Poland.

America's Washington POST newspaper reluctantly admits that the Polish authorities are "winning the battle to restore strict order in the country." This fact has "disarmed Western leaders." Not without regret, the newspaper observes that the present situation is not confined to "the traditional clear ideas of confrontation in the cold war style."

Imperialist circles in the United States and other NATO countries are annoyed that events are not developing in accordance with the scenario they prepared, which, it seemed to political strategists across the ocean, would inevitably entail "Soviet interference." They dreamed that then they would be able to let themselves go, whipping up international tension, sweeping aside all that is associated with detente and refusing to hold any talks on arms limitation and reduction. But the monstrous provocation they had thought up, in which Poland was given the role of a bargaining counter in the big political game of the enemies of peace and socialism, did not succeed. Poland is resolving its own affairs.

News comes in from Washington every day about press conferences and briefings for journalists at which official White House and State Department spokesmen "report" on the situation in Poland. These events create a strange impression: American officials behave at them as if it were a question of events taking place not in a sovereign socialist country, but somewhere in Chicago or Miami. Here they cite not PAP reports, which give a true picture of what is happening, but reports from the "Poland group" which sits in a White House room. Each such "report" looks like a show prepared beforehand, in which all the remarks -- questions and answers -- serve the single goal of artificially creating an atmosphere of international crisis. And they do not shrink from highly unscrupulous methods.

Some people in Washington are evidently obsessed with the idea of "punishing" the Polish people because most of them received with understanding the imposition of martial law in the country and are striving to normalize the situation.

The peak of the anti-Polish campaign was U.S. President R. Reagan's television appearance. He resorted to deliberate distortion of the events taking place in Poland. In terms of an ultimatum, he tried to dictate what that sovereign country must do and what domestic and foreign policy it must implement. The speech enumerated discriminatory economic measures adopted by the administration with respect to Poland and resounded with threats. The White House chief's speech also contained slander of the Soviet Union's policy.

Crudity, fabrications and arrogance with regard to other states and peoples was the style of the White House chief's speech. Surely it is time to realize that this is not a language which can be used in our time.

Characterizing the U.S. stance on Poland, the NATIONAL HERALD newspaper, published in India, asks reasonably: "If that is not interference with the aim of changing the course of events in a sovereign country in accordance with American terms, then what is it?"

Not even all the NATO countries are prepared to blindly follow Washington, which, by all appearances, would like to artificially exacerbate the situation in Europe so as to make it easier to break the West Europeans' resistance to plans for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. The West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER, for instance, notes that martial law was imposed in Poland in order to "avert the threat of civil war by national means."

It goes on: "FRG politicians do not believe it reasonable to impose sanctions on Poland." Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH writes: "The Americans see Polish events in the context of a confrontation between the United States and the USSR."

The Austrian newspaper ARBEITER-ZEITUNG sums up: "Nobody can fail to see that there are forces in the Solidarity Trade Union Association which seek not so much to defend the working people's interests as to seize political power and take Poland out of the Warsaw Pact. It is these forces which have done extremely great damage to the country. No one who wants peace should look for confrontation, whose consequences for international detente are hard to foresee. Such a confrontation in Poland...would give new strength to the advocates of 'cold war.'"

The imperialist circles' impotent spite is understandable. The Polish People's Republic, as its leaders have stated firmly, has been and will remain a socialist country, an indestructible link in the Warsaw Pact and a reliable member of the socialist community.

U.S. 'GAMBLE' ON POLAND 'DOOMED TO FAILURE'

LD031214 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0700 GMT 3 Jan 82

["Under the Leninist Banner" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jan (TASS) -- Gennadiy Vasilyev writes in today's PRAVDA that the CPSU's foreign policy program and the practical activities of our party and the Soviet Government have a powerful and good effect on the international situation.

In this context L.I. Brezhnev's untiring activity is of exceptional importance. This is why, in marking the 75th birthday of the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, millions of people in all continents paid tribute to him as an outstanding supporter of peace and friendship between peoples. The USSR's struggle for peace engenders an influx of energy into the many-millions-strong peace supporters' movement and encourages realistically minded figures in the West to make rational decisions. "Moscow's hand" is the wail of the anticommunists when they see from their offices the raging sea of antiwar demonstrations in Bonn, Amsterdam, Rome and London. Measuring everyone by their own mercenary yardstick, they slander the Soviet Union and accuse us of "suborning credulous West Europeans." Indeed, we are winning to our side the hearts and minds of people in the West. However, this is being done not by well-thumbed dollar and pound notes but by the sensible nature of our initiatives and the purity of our intentions which accord with the interests of the whole of mankind. Yes, Moscow's hand is extended to everyone -- a hand of friendship and cooperation!

The peace-loving nature of our foreign policy, Gennadiy Vasiliyev goes on to say, springs from the very essence of socialism, which for the first time in mankind's history has put an end to exploitation of the working people, militarism and the expansionist aspirations of states. Defending peace and the peoples' right to a free and independent development, the Soviet Union acts in close interaction with its friends as regards ideals and goals, namely the countries of the socialist community.

Concerning events in Poland, the author notes that the failure of the designs of counter-revolution in Poland has infuriated its patrons abroad. As had already become the custom, Washington has come out as the leader of a loud anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign. The Reagan administration has announced the imposition of economic sanctions against the Polish People's Republic, has undertaken a number of hostile measures against the Soviet Union and is attempting to get its NATO allies to join in them. Washington has thereby shown to the whole world that the big political gamble which it has undertaken with regard to Poland is in pursuit of aims which have nothing in common with the well-being of the Polish people and the cause of peace in the Continent of Europe. This gamble is doomed to failure. The leaders of the U.S. Republican administration, the author writes, are keeping to the worst tradition of that type of behavior which Senator Fulbright has called the "recklessness of force." It seems that the recklnessness is in evidence all right; as for force, the socialist community has at its disposal everything necessary to stand up for itself.

MOSCOW ASSESSES U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS IN 1981

Arbatov Interview

LD010231 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] We now follow with an interview granted Radio Moscow by the leading Soviet expert in Soviet-American relations, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies, Dr Arbatov, in which he considers the development of relations between the two countries in 1981. Our reporter began by asking Dr Arbatov for an overall assessment of the year's results. This is what Dr Arbatov said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into English translation] The outgoing year has been marked by complicated and to a large extent controversial developments. From the very start the Republican administration adopted an extremely bellicose, if not extremist course, redolent of the worst cold war times and rejecting everything positive in [word indistinct] relations between the United States and the Soviet Union in the seventies.

Take for instance the pronouncement of the Reagan administration that one can win what is termed a limited nuclear war. The U.S. administration asserted that the Soviet Union must either change its social system or face the threat of war. Administration officials claimed that there are things more important than peace on this earth. And such a statement in this nuclear age! The list of such statements goes on and on. Regrettably, the American administration has not confined itself to making statements alone. In 1981 it allocated a record amount of money for military needs. It adopted many new arms buildup programs and approved old ones. In a word, much has been done by the U.S. administration in this field that would create many economic difficulties even for such an economically [word indistinct] country.

As far as foreign policy is concerned, the United States has attempted to return to an interventionist course in the Middle East and to set up new military bases there to support a military presence ostensibly for defending what is termed America's vital interests.

Washington has pursued a militarized policy relying to a great degree on military threats toward America's neighbors in the south. Washington's attitude to war and peace, the arms race and disarmament, and its policy toward the Soviet Union, have given even America's allies pause for thought. The year 1981 saw an antiwar and antinuclear movement of an unprecedented momentum. Tens of thousands of demonstrators in the streets of Western European capitals have not been conjured up by the Soviet propaganda. They took to the streets to protest against the political and military actions of the United States.

There have been some positive aspects in Washington's policy too. I mean Washington's consent to start talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. President Reagan has so far put forward no concrete or acceptable for all parties concerned proposals for settling disputes or outstanding issues, but the very fact that the American President has begun to speak about peace and the need to limit arms is a positive fact.

Unfortunately, toward the end of the year Washington again started to build up international tension over the events in Poland, which cast a shadow on the talks in Geneva. But the talks go on, and we hope they will bring good results in 1982. [end recording]

Speaking about Soviet policy in 1981, Dr Arbatov said it was a policy of peace. He emphasized that the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party put forward constructive proposals, and went on to say that the Soviet Union has been acting consistently in favor of improving relations with the United States and in favor of a dialogue at all levels, including summit level. This was a keynote of Soviet policy throughout the year.

It is not just a tactic, but a conscious policy of a nation that has gone through all the hardship of the Second World War and lost 20 million lives to win that war, a nation that does not want the tragedy of war to repeat. It is not just the policy of our president, Leonid Brezhnev, or the leadership of this country. It is the policy of the entire Soviet people dictated by its history.

The year 1981 is going out but unfortunately all the problems and difficulties will not just disappear. Let us hope that the new year will be a better one. I sincerely wish all Americans, Canadians, and all our listeners a peaceful, successful and happy new year that would bring a feeling of certainty that not only the present generation but generations to come as well would live in peace and happiness.

Impact of Poland

LD020300 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Stanislav Kondrashov commentary]

[Text] The Christmas and New Year season has been anything but carefree. Alarming international developments have come thick and fast much like a snowstorm but without its beauty.

The beginning, too, of the outgoing year of the rooster was more turbulent than peaceful. If the dialogue between our two countries suffered from [word indistinct] during the Carter administration, Reagan stopped it altogether and the new team in the White House and State Department let it be known to one and all that the United States would negotiate with the Russians only from positions of strength. For Moscow the expression "positions of strength" has always been a synonym for American striving for superiority and this time was no exception, the more so since Washington jacked it up with a plan to invest $1.5 trillion in military spending during the next 5 years. That was how the year of the rooster, 1981, began.

Most of the year in Washington was spent formulating American policy just as 1980 was spent electioneering. So it was not until the end of the year that the United States got down to talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear facilities. America was largely prodded into these difficult but vitally necessary talks by its West European allies who were frightened by the lack of dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States and the mounting antimissile movement. Round the same time a meeting was set for the end of this month of the two foreign ministers, Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig, to discuss among other matters a date for the beginning of talks on strategic arms.

The difficult year seemed to be coming to a more or less promising conclusion. But now there has been another sharp worsening of Soviet-American relations, this time over Poland, or more exactly over the American attitude to the latest developments in Poland. Countries around the world take different views of the events in Poland. You have probably been following the comment in your own news media. Allow me to say a few words about how Moscow sees the situation.

The declaration of martial law in Poland is unquestionably the affair of none but Poland. Moscow shows understanding of General Jaruzelski's explanation of the need for this difficult emergency measure. You will remember General Jaruzelski said there have been situations in Poland's history when the choice was not between good and evil but between a greater evil and a lesser evil. When Jaruzelski and his supporters had to choose between two evils they chose the lesser, a declaration of martial law. The greater evil would have been a bloody civil war, and the danger of divil war was there because the extremists in Solidarity had already announced plans to seize power.

Every government has the right to assume extreme responsibility before its nation and before history. The Polish Government did not shirk this responsibility. The decision to introduce martial law was taken by the State Council, the top body of government. The Reagan administration has disregarded these facts and set itself up as a champion of the Polish people, or rather as a champion of some Poles against other Poles.

The administration has the right, of course, to give thought to the Poles who live in Chicago and consider their emotions in the domestic political game, but no one has the right to interfere in the affairs of a sovereign country and even less so to set some Poles against others and thereby slow down the process of normalization that has begun in Poland.

President Reagan has announced sanctions to punish the Soviet Union. Apparently the administration wishes to punish the Soviet Union for the fact that developments in Poland have not gone the way American officials expected them to. The administration is irritated that nothing has come of the plan to torpedo socialism in Poland and take Poland out of the community of socialist nations. What American officials wanted, quite obviously, is to have a country on the Soviet Union's frontiers that would be friendlier to the United States than to the Soviet Union, but that is wanting the impossible. Moreover, it would destabilize the situation in Europe and jeopardize peace. The world should be pleased it has not come about.

UNEQUAL U.S. STANDS ON POLAND, S. AFRICA NOTED

LD281540 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 28 Dec 81

["'Principledness', Washington-Style" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec, TASS -- W. Raspberry, the Washington POST commentator noted that President Reagan has taken a number of measures against Poland but voiced no negative emotions when the Government of South Africa cracked down on African trade unions and threw their leaders into prison.

Such a reaction of the White House is hardly to be wondered at. The problem in socialist Poland is to restore law and order in the disorganisation of which the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had a hand. The Washington administration regards the South African racist regime as a state "friendly" to the United States, a state which has made terrorism a standard of its foreign and home policies.

Hence the "differentiated" approach by the United States to the events in these countries. With regard to Poland, Washington is pursuing a policy incompatible with the principles of humanism: It imposes an embargo on food exports to Poland, forbids Polish ships to fish in American waters and urges, though vainly, its Western allies to join in these draconic measures. As to the militant anti-communist regime in South Africa whose fascist leaders consider "humanism" a word "borrowed from communist propaganda," W. Raspberry admits that the U.S. administration's most notable reaction to Pretoria's repressions against the trade unions was to strengthen U.S. trade relations with South Africa.

Indeed, many news analysts, reviewing the results of the outgoing year, say that in 1981 South Africa became the principal trading partner of the United States in Africa. In comparison with 1979, trade between the two countries increased 40 percent and is nearing 8 billion dollars. Operating in the republic of apartheid are over 400 American companies whose investments in the South African economy exceed two billion dollars. Under the conditions of ruthless exploitation of African workers who have no elementary trade union freedoms, these American companies make the world's highest profits in South Africa. One more thing to be noted is the enormous strategic rule which is assigned to South Africa in the United States' neo-colonialist plans.

That's where the rub is explaining Reagan's "principledness." For the sake of preserving its imperial interests in the South of Africa, the United States not only shuts the eyes to the crimes of its allies in Pretoria but is also giving them all-round political and economic support. But whenever it comes to socialist Poland, the White House, using as a cover-up false phrases about "human rights" and the "ideals of the free world," does everything it can to destabilize the Polish economy.

ARBATOV COMMENTS ON U.S. REACTION ON POLAND

PM041201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 82 p 4

[Academician G. Arbatov article: "Seeking a Crisis"]

[Text] "Seeking a crisis" is precisely how Washington's stance regarding Poland can be described. Everything possible is being done to complicate the internal situation in the country -- both the economic and the political situation. Attempts are being made to "internationalize" the crisis and to exploit the events to still further exacerbate the international situation and relations with the USSR in particular.

The specific actions that the U.S. administration is taking each day to this end are well known from press reports. They have now developed into a broad political campaign fueled with the active participation of the most high-ranking American figures. The latest illustration of this is President R. Reagan's "New Year" statement, which arbitrarily attributes to the Soviet Union the "responsibility" for the introduction of martial law in Poland and announces various "sanctions." All this already prompts several generalizations.

I would like to begin with the moral -- or to be completely accurate, immoral -- aspect of the campaign and its hypocrisy, which goes beyond all bounds. Especially since it is high moral considerations -- concern for the Polish people and their welfare -- that are declared to be the motive of the campaign.

But just what is actually being done for the Poles' welfare?

First, food deliveries are being ended, a ban is being imposed on the granting of credits, an essentially economic war is being declared, with attempts being made to drag in the West European countries too. Who is going to believe Washington's claims that these measures are directed against the government, not against the people? Even Senator Jesse Helms -- the pillar of American extreme conservatism -- declared recently: "Our country cannot turn its back on a people who are experiencing food difficulties in the grim winter months" (another point is that Helms, as chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, is supposed to defend farmers' interests, and the U.S. Government's decision will be an appreciable blow to their incomes).

Second, the United States, its official and secret services and the radio stations and other propaganda organs under their control are doing everything to encourage the most extremist elements in Poland and persuade them of the need to continue and step up resistance to the authorities and to impede all attempts to settle and normalize the situation in the country. Essentially all U.S. influence is being used to push the country toward confrontation, anarchy, chaos and bloodshed. And this is proclaimed to be concern for Poland.

Now for the legal aspect. The introduction of martial law is admittedly an unpleasant and painful matter. Nonetheless, it is every country's internal affair. And per se it does not signify a violation of the generally accepted norms of international law, the UN Charter or existing treaties. To absolutely no avail Washington is now trying to prove the reverse.

Especially since what has been said is entirely corroborated by the U.S. example. It would not be superfluous to recall that under American law and the American Constitution, in cases where mass disorders arise and there is an increase in the activities of "associations and groups" breaking the law and -- in the President's opinion -- jeopardizing the existing system, state law and order and the country's normal life (including strikes in vital sectors of the economy), the President has the right to use the national guard and the regular army and, when martial law is declared, to suspend the operation of the constitutional norms regulating citizens' rights. The President can also use military force in situations where he believes this necessary to avert violence and revolt that could lead to civil war.

All these powers of the President's are by no means an abstraction -- according to official American sources, they have been used in practice to varying extents on nine occasions in the period since World War II alone (primarily in connection with race riots, and not counting cases where troops have been used for strikebreaking).

Why do American figures simply lapse into hysteria when they are speaking about the martial law introduced in Poland to avert the threat of national catastrophe and prevent bloodshed and chaos? After all, in many other cases the U.S. Government has not only made no protest at the introduction of martial law but on the contrary has welcomed it -- even when it has been the sequel to a military coup that has flagrantly violated a country's constitution and laws and has been accompanied by monstrous violence and bloodshed. Recall Chile, for instance. Or Iran after the overthrow of Mossadeq. Or South Korea and many Latin American countries. In truth, there are countless examples. In short, it is not fitting for the United States, of all countries, to adopt the pose of a moralist and feign pious innocence at the very mention of martial law. This applies particularly to the current administration, which supports pro-American military regimes without even the shamefaced reservations voiced by its predecessors.

The question naturally arises of the true motives and true aims of the campaign unleashed by the United States over the events in Poland. This is not so simple a question -- it clearly cannot be reduced merely to the "gut" antisocialist instincts of the present U.S. rulers. It can be conjectured that the stakes here are considerable. I want immediately to make the provison that in mentioning the present rulers, I mean not only the President and his most influential ministers but also a broader stratum of Washington bureaucracy -- above all the stratum comprising the deputy and assistant Cabinet members, the President's chief advisers and entourage, the heads of a number of departments, and so forth. It is possible to speak with total certainty about this "second echelon" -- the nature of these people is so simple and transparently clear. Anyone who has made a long study of the United States will be very familiar with many if not most of them. And with the utmost responsibility I would venture to claim that, as a group, this "second echelon" is in considerable part composed of extremists representing the far rightwing, extreme militarist flank of the U.S. ruling class.

Opinions differ as to the extent to which the President himself shares these people's extremist views. But he was the person who entrusted responsible posts to them, and these people largely determine the atmosphere and sentiments within the administration and influence its course of action. So they can certainly be regarded as a factor in current American policy.

A whole series of conclusions can be derived from all that is known of these people. One is that they are people who rose to prominence on a wave of crisis and feel like fish out of water outside a crisis.

It is no accident that the new administration began its foreign policy activity with attempts to exacerbate relations with the Soviet Union and with hostile acts against Cuba and Nicaragua and a number of Arab countries. Combined with huge military appropriations and a return to the rhetoric of cold war days, this deeply alarmed the U.S. allies, and many Americans too. But it was not long before the obvious fact began to emerge that these are yesterday's men, making yesterday's speeches and dealing with yesterday's problems -- problems which are, moreover, imaginary and nonexistent. At the same time the misfortunes which have begun to rain down on the United States in recent months have made the country's leadership peep outside the world of dogmatic visions, change its tone slightly and once again start talking about talks and arms limitation, not about war but about peace.

But by all appearances the "President's men" felt extremely uncomfortable in this changing situation. As certain American observers had predicted, every day ordinary state work aimed at resolving specific tasks proved to be an alien task for the provincial ideologists and crusaders among the professional opposition who suddenly and unexpectedly found themselves in government. A dilemma arose: They could either change themselves, or try to change the situation to suit their tastes and inclinations.

They have been long accustomed to looking at events in Poland in this connection. In fact the people now in responsible U.S. posts "rehearsed" a situation of this kind even when they were preparing to "take power." Certain evidence of this has even leaked into the press. I will just cite the recently published book "National Security in the 1980's -- From Weakness to Strength." One of its authors, Fred Ikle (now under secretary of defense), then developed the theory that the United States should do everything to kindle disorders in East European countries and, if and when such disorders begin, should not be afraid to "join in with its assistance, being prepared to lose on the battlefield but then to lay the foundations for a wider reaction." "We want the makings of a fight," this immoderately bellicose figure stated.

Of course, whether or not, in the event of a dramatic turn of events, the United States would go into that country "with its assistance" is still, as they say, a big question. But the fact that certain American figures were dreaming of such a turn of events and even trying everything to cause it to occur is indisputable. In this connection I must cite a remark by the well-known American historian Henry S. Commager, who stated in an interview last July: "The Reagan administration's determination to create a problem out of our relations with the Soviets, to snatch El Salvador, to snatch at Poland and to try to fabricate crises even when none really exists gives rise to the feeling that nothing disappointed Secretary of State Haig so much as the fact that the Poles did not call a general strike, did not rebel, but listened to the voice of reason." You can imagine how this disappointment has been exacerbated since the energetic measures adopted by the Military Council of National Salvation in Poland to normalize the situation. It may be supposed that a new phase of crisis fabrication has begun on the basis of this disappointment. They have set about it with passion, even voluptuousness. The Washington "hawks" have sought t resolve many problems of great importance to themselves by means of such a "crisis"

One of their aims is once again to rally the allies and use the ballyhoo over Poland to "paper over" the serious friction and disagreements which have arisen in connection with most important questions of security, foreign policy and the economy. And, finally, to reduce the pitch of the powerful antinuclear, antiwar movement in Europe.

Another is to preserve the course of unrestrained arms race despite all economic and political limitations and despite the talks which have begun. That course is indeed the beloved offspring of the "new men" who have flooded Washington. Talks on arms limitation and reduction have from the first been an unnecessary burden for them.

The third task is to make Americans forget the country's growing economic and social problems, not to mention the new spate of scandals and revelations which has begun. That task has become particularly urgent because of the 1982 congressional elections.

Poland, incidentally, could prove a very convenient subject for speculation for the Republicans in this connection. Several million citizens of Polish extraction (about 5 million, according to some estimates) live in the United States. Most of them are workers, who traditionally vote for the Democrats. And many will be particularly severely affected by the present administration's economic and social policy and the deterioration in the country's economic situation. So is it not better to help them forget they are workers and make them remember only that they are Poles?

But these, as the saying goes, are mere details. A certain circle of American figures now needs a crisis as a condition of its political success, even political survival. And it is apparently prepared to go to any lengths for the sake of that.

Of course, nobody expected or could expect the sympathies of the ruling circles in America, or in the other capitalist countries, to be on the side of Polish Communists, on the side of these defending socialism in Poland. The demarcation line on these questions clearly reflects class interests, sympathies and world outlook.

But at the same time considerations of this kind play a considerable role in the elaboration of policy -- particularly in the nuclear age: How will this or that local event be reflected in the international situation, and should it be permitted to develop into an international crisis, a political or indeed military confrontation between the major powers? The main participants in international relations had not been guided by these considerations or at least taken them into account, but had blindly followed their instincts, their sympathies and antipathies? I think the answer to this question is obvious -- the world would never have emerged from the quagmire of dangerous conflicts and would almost certainly, in some such conflict, have crossed the brink beyond which nuclear catastrophe lies in wait for mankind.

An awareness of this truth has given invincible vitality to the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different systems. In one form or another these principles have been recognized in most capitalist countries, including the United States. But recently official America has been forgetting the realities of our era again and again, including the fact that the situation is already dangerous enough without artifically courting crises.

USSR MUST DECLINE CONFRONTATION WITH U.S.

LD311710 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] Good afternoon, comrades. The fact that President Reagan has interfered in the most rude manner in Poland's internal affairs is obvious to everyone. The U.S. administration would like to see a different power in Warsaw from the one permitted by the Polish Constitution. In this connection I can only repeat the thought expressed in our commentary a few days ago: The more the situation becomes stabilized in Poland, the more the spectre of bloodshed retreats, the more furious becomes Washington's behavior.

There is, however, something new in Reagan's last statement. He has decided to expand the sphere of U.S. involvement and to extend his economic and political sanctions to our country. Here everything is built on false premises. The Soviet Union is charged with something in which it has no involvement. The introduction of martial law is a purely Polish affair and that has been frequently stated in both Warsaw and Moscow. I would like to add that Washington and some West European centers have their own proofs of this through their so-called "own channels," that is, from some deserters who betrayed People's Poland. Even they confirm that the Soviet Union was not involved in the events in Poland on 13 December. Martial law was introduced by the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

However, the Reagan administration deliberately closes its eyes to this and makes the following false move: The President demands of the Soviet Union that we should really interfere in Poland's internal affairs, that we should put pressure on it and insist on an end to martial law. This is a startling logical eccentricity. It looks as though Reagan is forcing on us an intolerable imperial attitude toward Poland. One unwillingly draws the conclusion that a different thought process is simply unattainable for the present Washington administrators.

It looks as though this is where the essence of the problem is rooted. Does the U.S. President seriously think that under his pressure he will change our principled attitude to fraternal Poland and its internal affairs, that to please the United States we will persuade it to return to instability and to the brink of civil war? Of course not. Unfortunately Reagan's decision has again shown the global course of Washington toward East-West confrontation.

They reasoned that if they could not use the 1981 Polish situation directly for this purpose, other methods must be found to justify the U.S. arms program and other strategic plans. A Washington official told journalists that the question was coordinated with the allies.

He then stated specifically that the U.S. allies were warned 24 hours before Reagan's speech and in that time Washington did not hear any objections. When one learns of such details, one begins to think of an ultimatum. If there are no objections for 24 hours, this means that West Europe agrees, supposedly. In fact this is not so.

Today more reports arrived from many capitals, from Bonn for example, where there was a rather restrained response to Reagan's action. Europe is obviously not so thoughtless. As far as we are concerned, we have the right to reply to Washington in the sharpest possible terms. However, it is even more important once again to decline the confrontation which they are trying to force on us and to follow our unchanged course outlined by our party. Many sanctions have been thought out against our state. Sometimes they hindered us. However, remember that after a time such sanctions cause more damage to their initiators.

U.S. PURSUES INCONSISTENT, UNPRINCIPLED COURSE

LD311843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Dec 81

[International Affairs Journalist Oleg Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has announced his decision to impose sanctions against the Soviet Union. He justified taking these measures by the fact that, as he put it, the Soviet Union "bears responsibility for the situation in Poland." The President's statement, presented in a weighty and arrogant tone typical of this administration, utterly distorts the nature of the events which have occurred in Poland. These are purely Polish affairs and only the Poles themselves will solve their own problems.

Evidently the U.S. President does not want to come to terms with this indisputable fact, and he is attributing to the Soviet Union something which is not and could not be so. Reagan's statement about imposing sanctions against the Soviet Union is nothing more than crude interference in the internal affairs of other states, a violation of the generally-accepted norms of mutual relations between equal sovereign states. The President has in point of fact adopted the pose of a politician who has allowed himself to speak in the language of diktat, giving himself the right to present ultimatums to other countries.

The statement by the U.S. President is one more proof of the fact that the Washington administration has taken the road of an even greater intensification of confrontation, of whipping up international tension with all the ensuing risky consequences.

Judging by the initial reaction to the American President's statement, the world public which is anxious at such actions by the Washington administration is now asking a few questions: What has caused Washington's inordinate reaction? Were they there expecting these discriminatory measures to be effective? And where can this American course lead in the final analysis? Will not the Americans themselves suffer from this in the first place and most of all?

It is evident from everything, and the President's statement speaks for itself in this respect, that in taking the decision to introduce discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union, the White House was most probably guided not by common sense, since the assertions in the President's statement lack logic and show the stamp of emotional inconsistency. It is not difficult to suppose that Washington is manifestly disappointed and irritated by the fact that its calculations for socialist Poland are undermined and for reaction and counterrevolution to succeed have not been vindicated. Direct support by the United States for the antisocialist forces in Poland has not yielded the results Washington had counted on.

The experience of the past and of the quite recent past show that such an approach as the White House is now displaying does not bode well for anyone on the international scene. What may happen is that, as a final result, the United States itself will suffer most of all and that these sanctions will hit its authors like a boomerang.

At any rate, this was the case approximately 2 years ago when President Carter took almost the same steps against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, as the United States should be well aware, did not suffer in the least. It obtained the equipment it needed, including complex electronic equipment, and acquired it from competitors of the United States without incurring any additional expense in this regard. A substantial loss was, of course, inflicted on the United States, and on this occasion too the very same thing may occur. Industrial companies supplying equipment are for instance already showing marked anxiety. The Caterpillar Tractor Company, which exports equipment to the Soviet Union for gas pipelines, will according to preliminary estimates suffer more than $100 million in losses.

Judging by reports from West European capitals, the United States NATO allies intend to think twice before defining their attitude toward the American measures. The fact is that the creation of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe means the execution of orders in the FRG, Italy, France and Britain worth $11 billion. It may be recalled that 2 years ago the majority of America's allies did not support the then President's boycott. Incidentally, by no means all of America's allies share Washington's viewpoint regarding events in Poland. They consider that these events are purely an internal matter and that no interference is admissible.

Another point is that this is the umpteenth time now that the United States, without consulting its allies, has adopted a decision which affects the interests of other countries. The claim by spokesman of the State Department to the effect that the United States consulted with its allies 24 hours before taking the decision looks, to say the least, unconvincing. It did not consult with its allies, but simply notified them in effect of a fait accompli.

The conclusion suggests itself that the United States is pursuing an inconsistent and unprincipled course. It is an unreliable partner, and one cannot seriously do business with it. This is not a matter of honor for America, and the most important thing is that the American course which is leading to a destabilization of the situation in the world cannot fail to cause alarm. The United States is pursuing a dangerous policy.

U.S. ENCROACHMENTS FLOUT HELSINKI ACCORDS

LD030523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Vitaliy Korionov commentary published in 3 January issue of PRAVDA under the title: "The Flouting of Principles"]

[Text] Democratic public opinion in the world regards Washington's actions toward the Polish People's Republic as flagrant interference in the internal affairs of another sovereign state. Finding themselves the target of just condemnation, the Washington politicians are trying to disguise the true nature of their course. They are even trying to find shelter in the shadow of such a document as the CSCE Final Act. However, one only has to look at the principles of the Final Act to see clearly that Washington's encroachment on the rights and national interests of the Polish flagrantly contradicts these principles.

One of the cornerstones of the document signed in Helsinki is the principle of noninterference in internal affairs. The 35 states which took part in the conference solemnly committed themselves to refrain in all circumstances from any act of military, political, economic or other coercion aimed at subjugating to their own interests the exercise by another participant state of the rights inherent in its sovereignty. But is it not clear that the White House's efforts to implement this economic blockade against Poland are a violation of this commitment which was also signed by the U.S. President?

The participants in the All-European Conference declared that they would refrain from giving direct or indirect assistance to terrorist, subversive or other activity aimed at the violent overthrow of the regime of another participant state.

The whole world now knows that the true aim of the counterrevolution which concealed itself behind the Solidarity screen was the violent overthrow of the system existing in the Polish People's Republic. It has been documentarily proved that the counterrevolutionary forces had drawn up detailed, practical plans to annihilate tens of thousands of PZPR members, civil servants and military personnel, and even members of their families. It has been just as irrefutably established that the threads of this criminal conspiracy lead back to the CIA and the special services of certain other NATO countries.

Support for the conspiracy of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland is in its own right a violation of the principles of the Helsinki document. But the White House goes still further. While demanding that the government of the Polish People's Republic pursue domestic policies to his liking, the U.S. President is now taking under his direct protection those circles in Poland who almost unleashed fratricidal slaughter. This is hypocritically termed defense of human rights.

However, neither hypocrisy nor ultimata will help Washington prevent the Polish people from bringing about order in their own home.

TASS TRANSMITS PAP ON TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENT

Haig, Stoessel Interviews

LD040700 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan (PAP) -- Reports from all over Poland on the first days of work in the new year feature prominently in today's national newspapers. They indicate a good beginning has been made.

Introduction of new supply prices in the Polish economy and prospects for further price changes in the consumer sector were the topics of a press conference Saturday reported by all dailies.

Policy vis-a-vis crafts and privately-owned shops will not change under martial law, Minister of Finance Marian Krzak is reported as saying to representatives of those economic branches Saturday.

Preliminary statistics for 1981 are quoted by most papers after chairman of the Central Statistical Office Professor Sadowski. [as received] They point to a dramatic deterioration of Poland's economic situation in the past year.

Another front-page news item deals with demographic trends in Poland over the past year.

Foreign reactions to the situation in Poland are reported at length by the dailies.

"When important personalities want to get involved in Polish affairs with a polemical attitude one could at least expect that they show proof for their reasoning," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU commenting on the interviews granted recently by the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and his Deputy Walter Stoessel.

"What is most disturbing in the interview granted by Stoessel is the tendency to exploit events in Poland to upset the East-West relations. Contrary to obvious facts and logic, it is being suggested that events in Poland 'may pose a threat to peace,'" said the daily.

"Should the threat to peace really materialize this would not be the effect of events in Poland but attempts to entwine these events in the global American calculations," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote. "If America, as it has declared, is really interested, as we are, in the return to reforms in Poland, peaceful order in Europe, and good East-West relations, then it should approach the situation in Poland less tendentiously but with greater circumspection," the daily concluded.

Martial Law

LD020806 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jan (PAP) -- The New Year's message delivered by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski on the Polish radio and television on December 31 is given prominent front page treatment in Warsaw dailies of January 2. TRYBUNA LUDU quoted Henryk Jablonski's words "there is a lot of concern and effort ahead of us before we restore full glamor to the name of the republic" in the headline.

Other highlights include a New Year's message of the Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak with greetings to the militiamen, the security service members and soldiers on the occasion of the New Year, and a New Year's message of the Polonia Society for contacts with Poles living abroad, addressed to all Poles and persons of Polish descent who live outside Poland.

The dailies report on the reception by Vice-Premier Jerzy Ozdowski of the president of the CARITAS international federation, Prelate Georg Huessler, now on a visit to Poland.

Also reported is the setting up of a special socio-political committee in order to ensure an efficient realization of social and political tasks by the state administration under martial law.

Reports from various parts of the country say that peace and order prevail throughout Poland and that the New Year's Eve and the first day of the new year passed very peacefully and quietly.

There is some favourable economic news carried by the papers, one of them saying that according to preliminary estimates coal production reached the figure of 163.02 million tonnes in 1981. Also reported is a good year in the Polish potato processing industry.

The dailies write about aid coming to Poland from fraternal socialist countries, notably the Soviet Union.

"The introduction of martial law averted civil war and is now the only real chance for getting Poland out of the deep political, economic and moral crisis", Norbert Michta wrote in TRYBUNA LUDU on January 2.

"Personally, I expect martial law to turn out to the advantage of the Polish nation. Right now, it can be seen every day that martial law gradually creates conditions and premises for effective overcoming of the crisis and anarchy, curbing speculation and putting an end to lawlessness. The society expects to be finally able to live and work in peace.

"The Polish nation needs now as never before a strong state to effectively continue the work of the socialist renewal."

The author goes on to say that "in keeping with Kuron's views; dialogue and negotiations with the government were to lead to permanently extorting concessions from it and 'reforming the system' by evolution towards bourgeois democracy. When these calculations fizzled out, the Solidarnosc National Commission, dominated by enemies of socialism, started openly fighting for power."

"The isolation of those who led Poland to economic disaster and deep political and moral crisis, on the one hand, and of the Solidarnosc extremists striving to overthrow the socialist system in Poland by causing civil war, on the other, increases rather than diminishes the chance for national agreement," the author went on.

"Already now, in the conditions of securing Poland's independence and sovereignty and laying down foundations for quiet and creative work, all patriotic forces of the 36-million nation can rally and unite in their effort to get Poland out of the crisis and to create genuine bases for building a better future on the groundwork of our own effort and cooperation with countries of the socialist camp.

"There cannot be any return to the situation from before December 13, 1981, that is, to actions aiming to overthrow the socialist system. The enemies of socialism would wish martial law to end as quickly as possible and to restore their own undermined positions to get ready for the next battle to seize power.

"Their speculations and dreams are illustory provided that in the eyes of the working class, peasants, intelligentsia and youth we denounce to the very end the greatest political manipulation in the 36 years of People's Poland aimed to make our country an instrument of breaking up the unity of states of the socialist community and to deteriorate the international situation in the interests of imperialist forces," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

POLISH SOLDIERS APPLY TO JOIN PZPR

LD011110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2230 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jan (TASS) -- "All the soldiers and officers received the introduction of martial law with understanding and great responsibility," PRAVDA correspondent Oleg Losoto was told by the commander of a Polish Army unit which the Soviet journalist visited the other day. "We know that the country was on the brink of the abyss. The extremist wing of Solidarity and the counterrevolution had led a direct attack on the PZPR and the government and were preparing to seize power and to destroy socialism in Poland. It was necessary to put an end to this..."

The unit's personnel are patrolling the streets, mounting guard on checkpoints and taking part in controlling the traffic at intersections.

The correspondent notes that the unit has glorious combat traditions. They are continued by the new generations of soldiers and officers. There are many here with excellent marks in combat and political training. "We were told that servicemen whose term of service has already ended are asking to be left in until the task given to the unit has been completely fulfilled. At the same time in recent days the number of applications to join the PZPR has increased."

One of those who has applied is Sgt Miroslaw Boralski, son of a rural builder from Gorzow Voivodship. To the correspondent's question of why he has done so at this precise moment, he replied:

"I wish to be among those who have always struggled and are struggling for the interests of the people. I am proud that I have been accepted into the party just now. Like my comrades-in-arms, I will do everything in my power to ensure that Poland is tranquil and that nothing threatens the socialist gains of the people."

Jerzy Ciastkowski, a corporal and commander of an IFV, an infantry fighting vehicle, stated:

"I come from the small village of Kuznica Kotowsk, which is in Opole Voivodship. My father built bridges all his life. He told he about the last war, about the beginnings of People's Poland and how much work people did to make Poland rise from the ruins. We remember that and will permit no one to destroy what has been created."

Before the correspondent's departure from the unit, its commander said: "The men of the Polish Army reliably serve the interests of the people and of socialism. They are discharging their duty to the full."

RACHKOV NOTES EXTENSIVE SOVIET AID TO POLAND

LD020024 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Economic commentator Boris Rachkov commentary]

[Text] The author of this commentary was a little over 10 years old when the war ended.

I lived then, Boris Rachkov writes, in a place which was one of the granaries of the USSR: the northern Caucasus. However, the disruption caused by the war also touched that beneficent [Dobroczynny] country. There was not enough bread for the people and not enough fodder for the cattle. And now I have in front of me the statistics of Soviet-Polish trade in postwar years.

I wish to stress that even in 1946, the most difficult year for the Soviet Union, the USSR delivered to Poland more than 600,000 tons of grain and some 30,000 tons of cotton. That was a natural thing to do for a state adhering to the principles of Leninist internationalism, the state which knew that the Polish nation was then experiencing even greater difficulties. Until the Polish economy strengthened, the USSR remained one of the largest suppliers of grain and other foodstuffs to Poland.

In their rabid attacks on Poland's contacts with socialist countries and primarily with the USSR within the framework of foreign trade, Solidarity bosses counted on undermining the fraternal cooperation of our states. Moreover, they unceremoniously distored the facts concerning the nature of trade relations. The unbridled promoters of anti-Sovietism explained Poland's fuel difficulties by the export of Polish coal to the USSR, although Poland usually receives from the USSR twice, and now five times, as much fuel as the Soviet Union receives from Poland. They also accused the Soviet Union of causing food difficulties in Poland since, as was declared at the last gathering of the Solidarity leadership in Gdansk, allegedly every day 80 railcars of meat were delivered to the USSR from Poland, while in fact not 1 ton is being sent. Moreover, taking into account the difficulties of the fraternal country, the Soviet Union itself in the last quarter of 1981 supplied Poland with 30,000 tons of meat.

Despite the fall in Polish exports to fraternal socialist countries, caused by provocative actions by Solidarity, the delivereis of goods necessary for Poland from fraternal states have remained at the previous level, while from the USSR they even increased a little, something which considerably alleviates the crisis in the Polish economy.

These are only a few facts, they concern foreign trade between People's Poland and the Soviet Union. In 1981 compared with 1980, TRYBUNTA LUDU wrote, Poland reduced coal supplies to the USSR from 9.5 to 5.5 million tons, sulphuric acid from 200,000 to 100,000 tons, ammoniacal soda from 100,000 to 25,000 tons. The Soviet Union delivers to Poland ahead of schedule 16 million tons of oil and oil products, more than 5 billion cubic meters of gas, nearly 8 million tons of iron ore.

Then TRYBUNA LUDU stressed that the USSR, taking into account the difficulties to its economy caused by Poland's enemies and being guided by the principles of socialist internationalism, makes deliveries not only ahead of schedule, but also by surpassing the agreed scope. Among other things, in the 2 years, 1980 and 1981, Poland received from the USSR 600,000 additional tons of grain, nearly 50,000 tons of fish and fish products, 5,000 tons of sunflower oil, 13,000 tons of groats, 100,000 radio receivers, 2 billion cigarettes and many other goods.

Poland also gains much because of the present CEMA system of shaping prices. As the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade recently stated, that system has enabled Poland to pay R5.8 billion less for Soviet fuel and raw materials in 1976-80 than it would have to pay for these products in the world market. In other words, for the saved sum Poland would be able to import from the USSR for nearly 18 months free of charge all the goods it imports.

Solidarity activists of an anti-Soviet bias carefully glossed over the extent of Soviet aid which Poland has been receiving in recent months and years, or at the time when particularly serious difficulties existed in the country. After all, it was exactly then that considerable loans in hard currency and transfer roubles were given, and repayments of earlier Polish debts were deferred, to say nothing of the aforementioned additional supplies of Soviet goods to Poland. The total sum of Soviet aid to the Polish People's Republic in the difficult years of 1980-81, according to the estimates of Polish economist Krzysztof Kraus prepared for TRYBUNA LUDU, exceeded $5 billion. To gain such a sum from the capitalist market, Poland would have to export nearly 60 million tons of coal, or 1.5 times more than in the record, or export year of 1979.

Moreover, the USSR together with other fraternal socialist countries gave Poland non-returnable aid equalling $465 million.

Faithful to the principle of internationalism, the USSR and other socialist countries were and are giving economic aid to the Polish People's Republic. But the decisive role in extricating People's Poland from the crisis should, of course, be played by the selfless work of the Polish nation, the restoration of the undisturbed rate of work in production enterprises, and the correct utilization of the values of the socialist system of management.

ANDROPOV RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST, MET BY CHERNENKO

LD010302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Andropov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU central committee and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, who had been paying a short, official friendly visit to Hungary, has returned to Moscow from Budapest. He was met at the railway station by Comrades Chernenko, Rusakov and other officials.

USTINOV GREETS SFRY'S LJUBICIC ON ARMY JUBILEE

PM311505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade N. Ljubicic, SFRY federal secretary for national defense

Esteemed Comrade Federal Secretary!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all Yugoslav servicemen congratulations and best wishes on the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army.

We note with satisfaction that the Soviet-Yugoslav combat collaboration that emerged in the bloody fighting against the fascist invaders is continuing to develop in the interests of peace and socialism.

On the day of the glorious jubilee I wish Yugoslav servicemen further successes in combat and political training for the good of strengthening the SFRY's defense capability.

With communist greetings

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

SFRY REPLY MESSAGE TO SOVIET GREETINGS

LD312204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec (TASS) -- Chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Dusan Dragouavac has sent Leonid Brezhnev a telegram in which on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and himself he expressed thanks for the congratulations and best wishes in connection with the 29 November day of the republic.

"I take the opportunity," it says, "to express confidence that friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our two socialist countries will continue to develop successfully for the good of our peoples, peace, progress and socialism throughout the world."

U.S. SUPPORT BEHIND ISRAEL'S ANNEXATION PLANS

LD011336 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 1 Jan 82

[By TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jan, TASS -- Washington's propaganda trick in hypocritically condemning Tel Aviv's decision to extend Israeli jurisdiction to the Golan Heights has proved to be short-lived. The statements of American officials stressing that Israel "has been and will continue to be a great friend of the USA" showed the real worth of these sham condemnations. The United States, the Washington POST writes in this connection, does not at all demand that Israel cancel its decision on the Golan Heights. In other words, Washington has actually sanctioned the new annexionist move of its Israeli ally.

It is quite clear that Israel would not have been able to undertake such irrseponsible military ventures, a challenge to the world community, had it not been backed by the United States. The indisputable truth is that the main cause of Israel's aggressiveness lies in the all-round support it has from the USA.

Washington regards Tel Aviv as its main bastion in the Middle East, as its principal military-strategic base in the region. Israel, for its part, considers the United States its main and constant support in building up its military might.

The huge American aid to Israel -- it amounted to 11 billion dollars for the last four years -- is rendered, first of all, in American military and strategic interests. The USA is for Israel not only a big arsenal wherefrom comes a flow of modern arms. It also receives from the United States up-to-date technology, electronic facilities for intelligence and other kinds of military assistance which, as was recently recognized by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, are designed to assure for Israel, for many years to come, a considerable qualitative advantage over its Arab neighbours.

All this only leaves Israel's hands free for aggressive actions against Arab countries. It will be no exaggeration to say that all the crimes committed by the Israeli military against Arab peoples, beginning with 1948, were carried out with an unrestricted military, political and economic support from the United States.

Washington, as a rule, does not go beyond making "remarks" to its Israeli ally when the latter announces the annexation of eastern Jerusalem, raids a peaceful nuclear research center in Iraq or barbarously bombs Beirut and a number of other Lebanese cities. This policy of openly encouraging Israel's expansion has led to the fact that Tel Aviv is now preparing new provocations against Libya, Syria and the PLO and is planning the annexation of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

The recent memorandum on strategic cooperation, signed between the USA and Israel, formalized, so to say, the Washington-Tel-Aviv collusion and their military-political alliance which extends far beyond the unrestricted American aid to include also close coordination of their military and political actions in the region.

More Land To Be Annexed

LD311752 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 31 Dec 81

[By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec, TASS -- Tel Aviv's leaders intend in the coming months to annex the Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967 just as they have done with the Golan Heights.

The Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir stated in Jerusalem yesterday that Israel's permanent borders will be determined in the coming months. It follows from his statement that the seized Palestinian lands on the West bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and also the Golan Heights will "remain within Israeli borders".

The Israeli minister did not mention the Sinai which is to be returned to Egypt by April 25, 1982 in accordance with the Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty. But here, too, there is no guarantee that at the last moment the Israeli aggressors will not resort to some provocation in order to retain Egyptian territory. Shamir's announcement of Tel Aviv's plans of annexation came almost immediately after the completion of the visit to Israel by the chairman of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee Senator Charles Percy during which, it is reported, a "new American-Israeli understanding" was reached.

This means that the Washington administration, just as in all other instances, is fully informed of the new plans of conquest of its "strategic partner." Commenting today on the "improvement of relations" between the United States and Israel after Washington's theatrical imitation of "displeasure" with Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH notes that the United States has no intention of putting pressure on Israel to make it return to its borders of 1967. This means that the Reagan administration is in fact sanctioning Tel Aviv's policy of annexation, resorting once again to its standard tactics of hypocricy. One thing is said for the public and quite the opposite is being done behind the political scenes in Washington and Tel Aviv. Washington is constantly resorting to some pretext to justify the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries and is doing everything possible to protect the Israeli occupationists from lawful retribution by the victims of aggression.

Washington is tirelessly assuring its Israeli proteges of its loyalty to "allied commitments." None other than President Reagan himself described the American-Israeli altercation over Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights as a mere "misunderstanding" between Washington and Tel Aviv. Reagan confirmed again, moreover twice during the past week, that the United States is, as always, loyal to the principle of its relations with Israel, loyal to the guarantees given it. In practice this means that both the United States and Israel will continue their aggressive policy in the Middle East area that is actually directed against all Arab states without exception. As we see, Israel's new plans for annexation are being openly blessed by the White House.

TASS NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE

LD311712 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 31 Dec 81

[By TASS commentator Leonid Kotov]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec, TASS -- On January 1, 1982, the progressive world public celebrates 17 years since the Palestinians began their active struggle to ensure the restoration of their national rights flouted by the Israeli Zionists.

As the Arab people of Palestine observe the anniversary this time they are aware of the difficult situation in the Middle East that was formed through the fault of the Israeli aggressors who enjoy Washington's unreserved backing and openly maintain a policy of expansion. The regional situation became especially tense after Tel Aviv had stepped up its attempts to impose inglorious "civilian administration" on the Arab population in the occupied territories and announced the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

The Arab people of Palestine are determined to continue their lawful struggle for the implementation of their inalienable national rights, including the right to create an independent state of their own. The Palestinian resistance movement, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, had traversed a long and difficult path before it became an organized military-political force. Along with the other members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, the Palestinian resistance movement plays an effective role in the struggle to thwart the plotting of imperialists and reactionaries and secure a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East.

The Palestinians' lawful, courageous struggle has won them growing international prestige and respect. The PLO now has bureaus and missions in 117 countries. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have always been consistent supporters of the Palestinians' just cause.

Soviet-Palestinian relations are of a stable, many-sided and constructive nature. Exchange of delegations, visits to the USSR by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and his talks with Soviet leaders as well as growing businesslike cooperation in many fields contribute greatly to their further development and enhancement. Yasir 'Arafat's meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, a big friend of the Palestinian people, in October 1981 became a milestone in the history of Soviet-Palestinian relations. The meeting confirmed the two sides' common desire to continue to press for a comprehensive just Middle Eastern settlement. The granting of official diplomatic status to the PLO mission in Moscow has a great political importance for the Palestinian people. The Palestinian leader spoke highly of the proposal put forward at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Any attempts to resolve the Middle Eastern problem contrary to the will and without the participation of the Arab people of Palestine and their sole lawful representative, the PLO, are doomed to failure.

LEADER OF VISITING ISRAELI DELEGATION INTERVIEWED

TA021720 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] A delegation of public figures from Israel has visited the Soviet Union. The delegation included a member of the Israeli Communist Party's Political Bureau, David Hanin, a member of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party, Salim (Jubran), Knesset member Ora Namir; Knesset member Rabbi Menahem Hakonen and also the former Knesset member from the Mapam Party, Hava Grossman. The delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. It had meetings with representatives of the Soviet public in plants, higher education institutes, centers of science and public organizations. On the eve of the delegations' departure for Israel, our correspondent met with the delegation's leader, David Hanin, and here is an excerpt of the interview he granted to correspondents.

[Begin Hanin recording] We came at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee -- a delegation of public figures with differing political and ideological views. I can say that this invitation permits us to maintain and expand the links between the Soviet public and the peace-loving, democratic public in Israel. For me, this visit, once more, showed the depth of the concern and aspiration of the Soviet people and of the policy of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party to defend peace against the threat of a new world war with all its grave results for the nations and for all of humanity. The initiatives of the Soviet Union, aimed at calming tension, disarmament and cutting down on the proliferation of the production of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons to the point of destroying them, are well known.

The new destructive weapons being developed, the decision by the Reagan administration on the production of the neutron weapon and the NATO decision on stationing new medium-range missiles in Western Europe are steps that make the international situation graver and increase the risk of a nuclear conflagration with all its terrible results. At meetings I attended with public figures, people who have important positions in the various fields, in the fields of science, culture, the arts, politics, economics and in visits to places, whether in a plant, in universities, whether at meetings with a whole series of lecturers and analysts I felt the thing that unites the authority, the government, the Soviet leadership, the entire nation is this unity to prevent a world war, to advance peace, to make the globe secure and to expand and deepen something begun here in the 1970's, the (?process) of detente.

We were warmly received by the Soviet public. I am departing with an even more firm appreciation for the important role the Soviet Union plays and for how its policy benefits all nations.

I also feel this applies to Israel's problems and the problems of the Middle East. The Soviet public with whom I and the others met has expressed concern about developments in our area, concern about the dangers that there will be another conflagration in this area with grave results for the area's peoples and also bringing great danger to peace throughout the world. In these meetings we learned once more the principles of the Soviet Union's policy for a solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict. We must say that this Soviet policy is appreciated by the genuinely peace-loving people in Israel. It is a policy -- the only one, one could say -- or, the Soviet Union is the only one, together with its allies, who has presented a plan for the only realistic solution to this conflict.

The foundations of the solution to the conflict lie in the Soviet Union's initiatives as expressed in the report by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party which was reported to the 26th congress by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. It says that the foundations for a just and stable solution to the Israel-Arab conflict and the establishment of a stable peace in our area must be on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the conquered territories, the recognition of the rights of the Arab Palestinian nation to self-determination and the establishment of its independent state, recognition of the rights of all the countries and peoples in the area to live a life of peace and security and, of course, this includes the state of Israel. These three foundations are the realistic basis permitting nations in our area to achieve a stable peace.

Any other program not taking into account the rights of the peoples, not creating foundations upon which it is possible to build understanding and cooperation between the peoples and countries of the area, is not a realistic program -- on the contrary. This is why the peoples in our area continue to suffer from tension, from war, from conquest, from oppression, from bloodshed. This is why the situation places a heavy burden on the shoulders of the masses. The situation is seriously harming the economy and its ability to answer the daily and basic needs of the peoples.

Therefore, lovers of peace in Israel reject the position of the Israeli authorities who reject the Soviet plan and who regard it as an obstacle in the path to guaranteeing the continuation of the conquest and annexation of the conquered territories. We can say that this is also one of the basic reasons for the anti-Soviet campaign being conducted by the ruling circles in Israel and the position of the Zionist movement because they regard the policy of the Soviet Union as one that supports the just rights of the Arab Palestinian nation, its right to establish its independent state. The ruling circles, as can be learned from the government's latest steps, are working toward annexation as evidenced by the law to annex the Golan Heights. There is no doubt that despite the large-scale incitement against Soviet policy, against proposals by the Soviet Union -- incitement by the extremist, imperialist circles who are committing slander about the Soviet threat -- there is no doubt that this incitement will fail in the end. [end recording]

UZBEK DEPUTY MINISTER RETURNS FROM SYRIA

GF011240 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] (Timur) Kamalov, Uzbek deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, has returned home from a visit to Syria. The deputy minister's visit to Syria was at the invitation of Dr Yahya al-Khayir, the Syrian minister responsible for the construction of the Euphrates Dam.

During his stay in the friendly country, Kamalov acquainted himself with the construction of water installations in various parts of Syria and visited land reclamation sites. About 12,000 hectares of land have been reclaimed in Syria to date with the help of officials from the Uzbek Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. The [word indistinct] (?station) was also set up with the help of Uzbek experts.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ISSUE NEW YEAR GREETINGS

LD311614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1250 GMT 31 Dec 81

[New Year's greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Dear comrades, friends! In a few minutes' time, the Kremlin chimes will begin ringing in the New Year of 1982. Every Soviet person is now looking back in his thoughts on the past year and looking with hope to the future. The year 1981 was especially significant for the fact that it was the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, which opened up before the Soviet people new historic prospects, a year of great creative work and of intense struggle to preserve and consolidate peace. The congress's decisions received nationwide approval and are being successfully implemented.

The outgoing year was not an easy or simple one. We were not treated well by the weather and the development of the international situation was disturbing. This makes it even more gratifying to realize that the country has advanced confidently on all fronts of the building of communism. The broad social program is being systematically implemented. Millions of people have moved into new housing; state assistance to families with children, working mothers and newlyweds is being increased and so are pensions. The productivity of consumer services is rising and the services sector is being extended.

Many collectives of metallurgists, miners, oil and power engineering workers, machine-builders and chemical workers, textile workers and food industry workers, construction and transportation workers, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are showing examples of shock, highly-productive labor. Scientists; workers in education, health and culture; Soviet athletes have gladdened us with new achievements. Honor and glory to the frontrankers and innovators of production! Hearty thanks to those who are multiplying material and spiritual values, strengthening the might of the homeland and are reliably protecting its borders.

There is no doubt that the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee November 1981 plenum and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan will be fulfilled. A guarantee of this is the unanimous support of the working people for the party's domestic and foreign policy, the high political and labor enthusiasm of the Soviet people, and its close cohesion around the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the true continuer of the great cause of Lenin.

The inviolable unity of the party and the people and the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR comprises a source of the invincible strength of Soviet society and a guarantee of new successes in building communism.

Dear comrades: For us two goals have always been, and remain, the very highest: the building of communism and the preservation of peace on earth. These goals are (?inseparable). Party and government are doing everything essential to ensure a peaceful life for Soviet people, to pursue consistently a policy of friendship and cooperation among peoples, to give a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of reactionary forces, and to take energetic measures aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament. The Soviet Union considers that there is no more noble and humane task than ridding mankind of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

On this New Year's Eve we send ardent congratulations and wishes for peace and happiness to our comrades and friends abroad; to the working people in the socialist countries and to all people around the world who are struggling against imperialism and reaction; against the arms race, this senseless and dangerous squandering of mankind's material and spiritual strength; and for peace and social progress.

The New Year is already advancing across the vast Soviet land. At this time one is especially deeply aware of how great, mighty and wonderful is our beloved fatherland in its scale, its people and its achievements. Filled with optimism, creative force and energy the country steps into 1982, the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers are sure that Soviet people will mark this jubilee year with the successful fulfilment of plans and socialist pledges, with the further raising of labor efficiency and quality and will display a high level of organization, a businesslike attitude, discipline and the ability to make full use of their strength in their work. Heartfelt New Year congratulations to the heroic working class, the glorious kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. New Year greetings to veterans of the party, of the revolution, of war and of labor, to Soviet women, young people and the valiant servicemen in the army and navy. Sincere wishes for success to all who on New Year's Eve are at their post, on combat watch or working far from their homeland. May you have robust health and glorious achievements in your work, studies or creative activities, dear friends. May there be light and festive spirit in every Soviet family. May there be a peaceful heaven over the earth. Happy New Year, dear comrades.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

BREZHNEV SIGNS ACADEMICIAN FEDOROV OBITUARY

LD021414 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jan, TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have announced with deep sorrow the death of Academician Yevgeniy Fedorov, a prominent Soviet scientist who was alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The Obituary, signed by Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders, says that Yevgeniy Fedorov made a tangible contribution to the development of Soviet geophysical science, the exploration of the earth's polar regions and the effort of the Soviet and international public to assure world peace.

He was a member of the party of explorers at the Severniy Polyus-1 (North Pole-1) station at the time when it made the legendary drift which marked the start of a wide-scale development of the Arctic polar basin. The oceanological and meteorological research made by him is of great scientific and practical significance for opening intensive shipping along the North Sea route, for Arctic studies and for the solution of many applied problems of geophysics. Academician Fedorov greatly contributed to the development of space science and the solution of environmental protection problems.

Yevgeniy Fedorov combined fruitful scientific and state work with extensive public activities. He was the first chairman of the Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet youth and stood at the cradle of the world peace movement. With the exuberant energy that was characteristic of him, he promoted the unity of peace-loving forces in their campaign for peace and security of nations, the relaxation of world tensions and disarmament. In recent years he headed the Soviet Peace Committee and was vice-president of the World Peace Council.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Kazakh Obkom Official's Speech

WA171700 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by Ye. N. Auyelbekov, deputy from Turgayskiy Electoral Okrug, Turgayskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR, and first secretary of Turgayskaya Obkom, at the 17 November session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Respected comrade deputies. We all find ourselves under the enormous influence of the CPSU Central Committee plenum which has just ended. In the brilliant and closely argued speech delivered at the plenum by the Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a comprehensive analysis was made of the creative work of the party and people in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the main directions were defined for our entire organizational and political work to accomplish the socioeconomic program for the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is a document of great driving force and theoretical and practical significance. The broad, all-embracing panorama of accomplishments and the immensity of the tasks we face are giving rise to a high feeling of patriotic pride for our Communist Party and the Soviet people as they march forward along the road to the building of communism. The prospects and scale of the work ahead inspire and captivate the spirit.

The drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the Period 1981-1985, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982, and the State Budget for 1982, as approved by the Central Committee plenum and presented for consideration at this session of the USSR Supreme Soviet have been drawn up on the basis of and in complete accord with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. They comprehensively ensure the further strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our motherland and a steady improvement in the people's standard of living. Like all of the Soviet people, the workers of Kazakhstan warmly endorse and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of our party and the Soviet Government, and the titanic activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo headed by that outstanding politician and state figure of the age, the great fighter for peace and social progress, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Comrade Deputies! In the drafts, a worthy place is assigned to our Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. The selfless labor of the Kazakhs during the 10th Five-Year Plan was highly assessed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress. Inspired by the warm, fatherly words of Leonid Ilich and relying on what has been achieved, the workers of our republic are successfully completing the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. During the first 10 months of the year the industrial enterprises marketed above-plan output worth hundreds of millions of rubles. Social problems are being confidently solved and the material well-being of the people is being enhanced. In complex weather conditions the republic's farmers, displaying all-out effort, skill and determination, grew and organized the collection of a good harvest and successfully fulfilled their pledges, pouring 960 million poods of fine grain into the state granary. The workers of the republic have received with enormous enthusiasm and a deep sense of appreciation and gratitude the warm, fatherly greetings of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev addressed to the Kazakh SSR Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic government and all workers in the Kazakh SSR, and also to the most outstanding workers in the struggle for grain in Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya and Atyubinskaya Oblasts. A sincere thank you also to dear Leonid Ilich for his high assessment of the labor of the republic's grain growers at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum.

Comrade Deputies! Our Turgaskaya Oblast, one of the 19 oblasts in Kazakhstan, was formed at the end of 1970. Through its birth it was committed to a rapid development of the republic's production forces and the opening up of enormous tracts of virgin land. Our native place has its own rich history. It was here, in 1863, that the great enlightener Ibray Altynsarin kindled the flame of the first school for the children of Kazakhs and poor people. The sparks of this inextinguishable flame flashed brightly in 1916 in the hearts of those rising up in rebellion led by that true son of the Kazakh

people, the red knight Amangeldy Imanov. This flame also burned in the hearts of the fiery fighters for the establishment of Soviet power in Turgay, those valorous warriors of the first commissar of the steppe region, who received his mandate from the hands of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the steadfast bolshevik Alibi Dzhanguldin. The banner of loyalty and devotion to the cause of the party, the cause of the people, has been passed on by the old comrades and taken up by new generations of creators and innovators. This was seen with special clarity in the years of the opening up of the virgin lands, and on the territory of the present Turgayskaya Oblast about 3 million hectares went under the plow. At the call of the party and at the call of their hearts, tens of thousands of patriots arrived. It was on this land that the people performed their exploits: the work superintendent of Kiyevskiy Sovkhoz, Vasiliy Ragusov; Hero of the Soviet Union, driver Daniil Nesterenko of Dalniy Sovkhoz; the first director of Dvurechnyy Sovkhoz, a person of immense will, firmness of spirit and moral purity, Yevdokiya Zaychukova; and many, many others. They were the first to open up the "gates of the virgin land" at the Yesil station and, along with the indigenous population, to arouse the steppes from their centuries of slumber and put down deep roots there. It was of this that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, recognized by all of the peoples as the commander-in-chief of the opening up of the virgin lands, wrote with love, fatherly warmth and a profound knowledge of life in his remarkable book "The Virgin Lands," which sits on the bookshelf of every inhabitant in the oblast as a textbook of life for our youth.

The creation of our oblast was yet another brilliant proof of the wisdom and perspicacity of the party and it delivered a powerful impetus to the development of the production forces and the economy and culture of the Turgay steppe. Over the last 10 years, fixed industrial capital has increased by a factor of 2.6, production has increased by about the same and labor productivity has been considerably increased. The inclusion of all sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and grain reception enterprises into the state energy network has been completed. The oblast's population now has the opportunity to watch broadcasts from Central and republic television centers. Major construction organizations have been set up and their material base has been developed and reinforced. Two new rayons, 48 rural soviets and 30 sovkhozes have been created and our new oblast center, the city of Arkalyk, is growing and taking on a modern appearance.

Agriculture in the oblast is developed rapidly. Suffice it to say that now for each worker here about 70 horsepower of energy capacity is available. The production and procurement of agricultural produce has increased substantially.

The 11th Five-Year Plan is opening up new horizons for us. Communists and all the workers, inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress have made a confident start and are solving the problems facing them. Enterprises in industry, transportation, communications, road building and other sectors of the national economy are coping successfully with the plans for the first year. As before, primary attention is being given to the production of good virgin-land grain, our main wealth. During the 10th Five-Year Plan more than 7 tons were produced on the average for each oblast inhabitant. And this is by no means the limit. This can be graphically seen in the victory gained by the oblast's grain growers in the present, very dry year. No small effort, ability, skill and knowledge were expended to grow the grain, harvest it in short periods and sell to the state 1.64 million tons, or more than 100 million poods, of high quality grain, a figure substantially in excess of the plan and higher than the socialist pledges adopted. More than 1.5 million tons of wheat -- the chief food grown -- was poured into the state granary, 87 percent of it made up of hard and strong varieties. It should be stressed that most of the grain we grew is being used to supply the country's industrial centers. It is pleasing to note that grain production is becoming increasingly settled and stable. This is the result of great, purposeful work to improve farming practices, assimilate land protection systems, expand the area of plowed land and introduce other progressive methods for conducting grain farming.

The virgin lands are rightly called "the planet of a hundred tongues," but our oblast is its child by blood relationship. The representatives of more than 70 nations and nationalities of our boundless motherland live here as a single, friendly family. The

grain of the virgin land is not merely the fruit of our grain growers. It embodies the heroic labor of the tractor builders of the legendary Leningrad Kirov Plant. More than 4,000 of the powerful machines that they have created are operating on the expanses of our virgin lands. More than 9,000 Niv's from the illustrious collective of the Rostselmash Plant are harvesting the grain. We have received invaluable aid in the harvest from envoys from the RSFSR and the Ukraine, from student mechanized detachments from many VUZ's in our republic and throughout the country and from the glorious soldiers of the Soviet Army. This once again provides convincing and graphic proof of the indestructible might of our socialist internationalism and the friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples led by the great Russian people, with whom 250 years ago the Kazakhs voluntarily linked their destiny.

With the deposit of more than 100 million poods of grain, the workers of the oblast warmly and sincerely congratulated Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Permit me from this high tribune, on behalf of the communists and all the grain growers of the virgin lands in the Turgay steppe, once again to express a warm thank you to dear Leonid Il'ich for his fatherly concern for and high assessment of our labor.

Comrade Deputies! While we report with satisfaction today what has been achieved, we see and know well that there are still shortcomings and difficulties in the socioeconomic development of the oblast. We must intensify the struggle for the complete utilization of reserves and opportunities at industrial enterprises and substantially improve the quality of output. Much remains to be done to consolidate the results that have been achieved in the production of grain, increase in every possible way our contribution to the country's grain reserves, activate the solution of questions concerning the intensification of livestock productivity, secure the strictest economies and improve efficiency in all sectors of the national economy.

Comrades! In the long term we have good opportunities for accelerating the development of industry in the oblast. There are many minerals on its vast territory. A detailed survey of the Orlovskiy section of the Kzyltal deposit in the Turgay Basin for lignites has been completed. The confirmed reserves alone are more than 1 billion tons, and predicted reserves amount to tens of billions of tons. The deposit is distinguished by the advantageousness of its geographical location, the shallowness of the coal seams and the high level of its calorific value. In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Additional Measures To Accelerate the Development of Coal Extraction Using the Open-Cast Method During the Period 1981-1990" a start is envisaged on the assimilation of the Turgey lignite basin. All this is creating a firm basis for speaking of the possibility of creating a third coal basin in Kazakhstan. We ask the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry already in this 5-year plan to plan and arrange an exploratory-operational open working at the Orlovskiy section. For our part, we will provide the necessary help and cooperation.

The problem of water supplies for the virgin land sovkhozes in North Kazakhstan remains acute. The situation has been made even more complicated by the fact that the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has fulfilled only half of the tasks to commission group water pipelines as laid down by a USSR Council of Ministers decree for the 10th Five-Year Plan. Despite our repeated requests, our Turgayskaya Oblast, where the absence of water is felt most acutely, has been lost sight of by the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and no group water pipelines have been laid in the zone. And in the coming years more than 1,000 kilometers of them must be constructed in the oblast. We ask the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to include in the plan for the 11th Five-Year Plan the construction of group water pipelines in Turgayskaya Oblast, along with establishment of the appropriate construction organizations.

Comrade Deputies! I join in the proposal made earlier by other deputies to confirm the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development for 1982 and the USSR State Budget for 1982, taking into account the amendments and additions of the permanent commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, personally, and you, respected deputies, that the communists and all of the workers in the Turgay steppe will work with inspiration and with selflessness and will spare no effort, energy, experience or knowledge in realizing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. (applause)

Azerbaijan Premier's Address

WA171320 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by G.N. Seidov, deputy from Kubatlinskiy Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR, and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, at 18 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The entire work of the present USSR Supreme Soviet session is being performed under the impact of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum and the profound and meaningful speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This most important party document provides a comprehensive description of the draft plan for the country's economic and social development in the 11th Five-Year Plan and clearly determines the tasks for implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The working people of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet people, have interpreted the decisions of the November Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech as a combat action program for realization of the party's designs and will do everything necessary to successfully implement them. They wholly and fully approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by that loyal standard-bearer of great Lenin's cause and indefatigable fighter for peace and the people's happiness, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The entire life of Leonid Il'ich, whose 75th birthday is being greeted by the Soviet people as a great and joyous holiday, is imbued with thoughts and concerns for the present and future of our motherland, about which he writes with so much love in his "Vospominaniya" ["Reminiscences"]. His splendid new work has become a part of the spiritual life of our people and teaches us always and in all things to be true to the ideals of communism.

Comrades! The drafts of the state plan for the country's economic and social development in the 11th Five-Year Plan and the USSR State Plan and Budget for 1982, which have been submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet and which were delivered by Comrade N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Comrade V.F. Garbuzov, finance minister of the USSR, have been drawn up in full accord with the instructions of the 26th party congress. They embrace tremendous experience of previous 5-year plans and testify to the inexhaustible potential of the society of developed socialism.

Successful fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas will ensure the further dynamic growth of the Soviet state's economic, scientific and cultural potential, a rise in our people's well-being and a strengthening of the country's defensive might.

The new 5-year plan is further convincing testimony to the Communist Party's implementation of the Leninist nationality policy and its constant concern for the all-around and comprehensive development of the economy and culture of all the fraternal republics, including Soviet Azerbaijan. And it is with particular satisfaction that we say that the 10th Five-Year Plan was the best in the republic's history in scale and in the comprehensiveness of its accomplishment of economic and social tasks. The Azerbaijan SSR fulfilled the 5-year plan in all the main indicators ahead of schedule -- in 4 years two and a half months. This success was commended by a third Order of Lenin.

The working people of Azerbaijan have made a confident start on the 11th Five-Year Plan. The republic's industry fulfilled the 10-month plan ahead of schedule. Almost R190 million worth of output was sold over and above the plan. Industrial production increased 7 percent against a planned 5.4 percent. Labor productivity increased 5.7 percent. Over 81 percent of the output was obtained thanks to this. The proportion of products of the highest quality category rose to 15.2 percent.

The republic's construction workers fulfilled the plans for the main indicators. Compared with the corresponding period last year, the volume of capital investments increased 17 percent, construction and installation 11 percent and the introduction of fixed capital 22 percent. The volume of retail commodity turnover and consumer services grew at a rapid pace.

An outstanding victory was achieved by the rural workers. Despite the difficult weather conditions, they cultivated record harvests of all the main agricultural crops and conducted the harvesting rapidly and with a high level of performance. The state was sold 1.15 million tons of cotton and 1,615,000 tons of grapes. This means that 3 times as much as cotton and 5.3 times as many grapes were procured than in 1970. The republic emerged in first place in the country in the volume of grape production. The state was sold over 400,000 tons of grain, 100,000 tons more than the quota, and more than 636,000 tons of vegetables and 25,000 tons of tea leaf were procured. The republic's stockbreeders are fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges successfully.

It was with a feeling of tremendous joy and pride and with great enthusiasm that the Azerbaijan working people received Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's warm, cordial greetings on the splendid labor victory and the high evaluation of their labor expressed at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, which has just been held. This high evaluation and Leonid Ilich's greetings have elicited a powerful new surge of enthusiasm and creative activity and an aspiration to work even better and achieve new labor accomplishments.

The annual ahead-of-schedule fulfillment and overfulfillment of all plans and socialist pledges has become a good tradition for Azerbaijan's working people. For 11 years running our republic has been a winner in all-union socialist competition and been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner.

The great successes scored by the republic are the result of the selfless labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia and the great deal of purposeful organizing and political activity by the republic party organization to accomplish the tasks in the sphere of the economy, enhance the responsibility of personnel and create a healthy moral-psychological atmosphere.

All our successes are the result of the wise leadership of the party and its combat headquarters -- the CPSU Central Committee.

Today we express again and again on behalf of the Azerbaijani people cordial gratitude and acknowledgment to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for their titanic activity for the good of the Soviet people and the tremendous assistance and high praise for the republic's achievements.

While mentioning the successes, at the same time we see full well the existing shortcomings in our work and the unsolved problems. Not all enterprises are fulfilling the plan quotas, and full use is not being made of the potential for an increase in the manufacture of products. Much has to be done to further refine management of the economy, increase production efficiency and improve work quality at all levels.

Comrade Deputies! The drafts of the state plan for the 11th 5-year period and the plan and budget for 1982 for the Azerbaijan SSR were drawn up in accordance with the Main Directions of the country's economic and social development confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

They provide for the further harmonious development of industry and agriculture and reflect the republic's great potential. In the 5-year period, national income will increase 29 percent, industrial production 30 percent and the gross agricultural product more than 15 percent.

The nonmetal-consuming sectors of machine building will enjoy accelerated development, and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industry and the sectors producing consumer goods will be developed at a rapid pace.

Our efforts in the agricultural sphere will be concentrated on increasing the republic's contribution to the country's food program. The maximum concentration of capital investments at the projects due for completion and a sharp reduction in the amount of incomplete construction are planned in the sphere of capital construction. A considerable proportion of the capital investments is being channeled into the modernization, expansion and retooling of operating enterprises. Measures will be implemented for a further rise in the people's well-being.

Comrade Deputies! All the most important sections and indicators of the draft plan for economic and social development in 1981-1985 with respect to the Azerbaijan SSR were examined and, in principle, coordinated with the union ministries and the USSR Gosplan and adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the same time, I would like to express certain wishes. As a consequence of the disproportion between the generation and consumption of electric power that has come about, the republic continues the experience difficulties in supplying power to the economy. The introduction of new capacity in the 11th Five-Year Plan will not completely solve this problem. With the further growth of consumption and the shortage of capacity that has evolved, the need arises for construction of an AES in the Azerbaijan SSR.

The high rate of development of agriculture demands a corresponding increase in the capacity of the processing industry, which at present is inadequate for the on-schedule and high-quality treatment of cotton and its seeds, grapes, tea leaf, tobacco and fruit. This is leading to a prolongation of the duration of the processing and, what is most important, to losses of the product. We request that the USSR Gosplan be instructed to examine this question in conjunction with the ministries concerned and find an early solution for it.

One further problem. The republic's cement requirement is met thanks to considerable imports from other regions. At the same time, there is a local raw material base, and the technical-economic expansion of the cement plant operating in the republic has been elaborated. We request that the USSR Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry provide for the expansion of the cement plant in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Dear Comrades! The Supreme Soviet deputies from the Azerbaijan SSR support the proposal concerning ratification of the draft plans for the country's economic and social development and budget, which correspond fully to the people's vital interests.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and Soviet Government and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session, the Azerbaijan SSR working people will give all their strength to commemorate 1982 -- the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan with new achievements and will make a fitting contribution to the further flourishing of our socialist motherland. (applause)

Armenian Premier's Speech

WA161515 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by F.T. Sarkisyan, deputy from Yerevan-imeni 26 Komissarov Electoral Okrug and chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers, at the 18 November afternoon session of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! All of us are deeply impressed by the results of the brilliant and profoundly substantive speech presented on the eve of the present session of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum by Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which comprehensively analyzed the tremendous constructive work of the party and the people in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and determined the chief directions of our work in the immediate and remote future. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the positions and conclusions contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech will become a vital program of action for the implementation of the grandiose plans of construction outlined by the 26th party congress.

The workers of Soviet Armenia enthusiastically approve and unanimously support the wise Leninist domestic and foreign policy both of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state.

The discussed drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and of the state plan for economic and social development and the USSR State Budget for 1982 constitute an embodiment of the scientifically based Leninist economic and national policy of the party.

Comrades! In the completed 5-year plan, a major step was taken in our republic in raising the efficiency of production and quality of work. A significant improvement of the structure of industry and a more rational distribution of productive resources made it possible to achieve a high and stable growth rate for public production and to significantly boost its production and scientific-technical potential. A broad program of social development is being successfully implemented.

The tasks posed to the republic in the 11th Five-Year Plan are responsible and large-scale. National income has to be increased 31 percent, volume of industrial production 31 percent and volume of agricultural production 11 percent. In the republic's economy, special attention will be paid to the development of machine building, within which the proportion of low metal-intensive and low power-intensive sectors -- instrument making, radio equipment and electronic industries, precision machine-tool building, light and food industries -- will be increased. The production of everyday cultural and household goods will grow 1.5 fold. Agriculture will be developed in the direction of a deepening of specialization, concentration and intensification of production and more rational utilization of land, water, material-technical and labor resources.

The rate of development of the national economy of the republic during the past 10 months of the first year of the current 5-year plan attests to the fact that the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress are being successfully fulfilled. Thus, in industry, plans for the production of products to be marketed and for their sale have been overfulfilled; the growth rate of production volume compared to that of the corresponding period last year was 107.6 percent. Products worth R145 million were produced above the plan. Good indicators have been attained in agricultural production. About 135,000 tons of grapes were purchased above the plan.

Plans and socialist commitments relating to procurement and sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables and other fundamental agricultural products were significantly overfulfilled. Good preconditions exist for assuring a timely start-up of important production facilities and fulfillment of plans for housing, schools, preschool institutions, hospitals and polyclinics. Plans and socialist commitments are being fulfilled by workers in transport, communications, trade and consumer services. Science and culture are developing successfully in the republic.

We have every basis for assuming that plan targets and socialist commitments of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan of the republic will be successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled.

Comrade Deputies! While supporting the drafts presented for discussion here of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the plan of the budget for 1982, I would like to express certain wishes.

For 1982, the growth rate in the volume of industrial production, with account being taken of anticipated fulfillment in 1981, has been planned significantly below the average union indicator (2.7 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively), which manifestly does not correspond to the possibilities of the republic and the task set by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for rational utilization of labor resources, which are to be found in abundance in the republic.

We have again asked the USSR Gosplan to study this question and to search for ways to bring the growth rate in the volume of industrial production into accord with the real possibilities of the republic.

During the Eighth and Ninth Five-Year Plans, substantial capital investment was allocated for the development of power engineering in the ArSSR; this ensured the forced start-up of generating capacities and the creation of a stable base of power supply in the republic. In 1979, construction was completed of the first section of the Armenian AES, the operation of which showed the high level of efficiency attained from the use of atomic power in the republic and made it possible to significantly improve the structure of the fuel and power balance of the Transcaucasus. In 1980, about 40 percent of the electric power produced in the republic by thermal electric power stations came from the AES, which made it possible to reduce the shipment of fuel oil to the republic each year by 1.5 million tons of conventional fuel.

Taking into account the necessary growth of power capacities to cover the anticipated shortage of electric power beginning with the 12th Five-Year Plan, as well as the solution of the problem of heat supply for the city of Yerevan, the expansion of the Armenian AES is extremely important. The pressing need for a positive solution of the problem discussed stems from the absence in the republic of its own fuel resources and the limited throughput capacity of the existing rail network.

The existence of a sufficiently strong construction base, skilled operating personnel, a developed network of engineering communications and sufficient housing development will make it possible to construct the facility at an accelerated rate and to assure its efficient operation. Realization of plans for expansion of the Armenian AES and the creation of a scheme of centralized heat supply in the city of Yerevan will make it possible to eliminate hundreds of small boiler rooms, improve air quality, which is strongly polluted with harmful discharges, and save more than a million tons of fuel.

In recent years, questions concerning a stable gas supply have acquired extreme importance in the organization of uninterrupted performance of the republic's national economy. The fact is that the republics of the Transcaucasus, especially in wintertime, experience major difficulties in the matter of gas supply. The regularity of operation of industry and municipal and consumer-service enterprises and heat for the population is interrupted. To create a stable gas supply for the republics of the Transcaucasus, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the USSR Ministry of Gas Industry and the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises to build and put into operation in the third quarter of 1982 the Mozdok-Kazi-Magomed Gas Pipeline, which is 680 kilometers in length.

We ask the Ministry of Gas Industry and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises to speed up construction work and take steps to assure the start-up of the gas pipeline in the prescribed period. Our republic in turn will provide necessary assistance in the realization of this important objective. At the

same time, the provision of a reliable gas supply for the ArSSR and the AzSSR requires construction of the third section of the Yevlakh-Nakhichevan'-Yerevan Ring Gas Pipeline, since the existing route of the Kazakh-Yerevan arterial gas pipeline passes through a large number of landslide sectors and is not sufficiently reliable.

In 1978, on the initiative of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers promulgated a decree of extreme importance to the republic, "On Measures for the Conservation and Rational Utilization of the Natural Resources of Lake Sevan." Progressive deterioration of the ecological conditions of Sevan has worried us for decades, inasmuch as this lake is in fact the chief source of drinking and irrigation water for our republic. The Armenian people are profoundly grateful to the Central Committee of our party, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their concern. The solution of the Sevan problem involves the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences and a number of ministries and departments.

At the same time, questions relating to the planning and construction of a number of facilities specified in the decree are being resolved with delays in scheduled time-frames because of inadequate limits for planning and capital investment for construction of these facilities by the allocating union organizations. We ask that instructions be issued for plans of pertinent ministries and departments to provide the necessary funds for timely fulfillment of objectives contributing to the preservation of such a unique natural gift as Lake Sevan.

The discussed plans drafts provide for the realization of significant measures, making it possible to significantly improve the natural environment. This problem is quite applicable to the city of Yerevan, which has within its limits several enterprises that pollute the environment.

At present, work is proceeding at enterprises for the reconstruction of production and change of character of manufacturing processes, which will make it possible to reduce the quantity of harmful ejected wastes and effluent water. Taking this into account, we ask that the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work be instructed to speed up construction and make the facilities operational within the scheduled periods. At the same time, we ask that the USSR Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry once more examine the question of the production volume of chloroprene rubber in 1982.

In regard to the availability of housing per city resident, the Armenian SSR significantly lags behind the average union indicator. At the same time, existing housing is in an unsatisfactory state; a significant proportion consists of damaged and decrepit dwellings that need to be torn down without further delay. Individual housing is in even worse shape. Under these conditions, allocation by the Armenian SSR Council of Ministries of state capital investment for 1983-1985 27 percent below the level of actual fulfillment for 1980 will result in an average reduction of .3 square meters of available housing per city resident in the republic. We ask that state capital investment at the level of actual fulfillment for 1980 be retained for these years for republic use.

Comrade Deputies! Wholeheartedly supporting the proposed drafts of state plans and the budget, allow me to assure the Central Committee of our party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the workers of Soviet Armenia will exert all their efforts for their successful fulfillment. (applause)

Armenian Academician's Speech

WA161555 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by V.A. Ambartsumyan, deputy from Kirovanskiy Electoral Okrug and president of Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, at the 18 November afternoon session of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is discussing most important questions concerning the further development of our country and practical implementation of the program worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress. A speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum outlined with the utmost precision the primary ways to solve the tasks set by the congress, and one may be sure that our country greeted with tremendous enthusiasm the decisions of the congress and is now implementing the new plans of the Communist Party.

Workers in industry, agriculture and at scientific institutions are achieving new successes everywhere with a profound consciousness of duty to the motherland. In this rapid forward movement, the workers of Armenia are taking part together with the workers of the other republics of the union.

In particular, industrial workers of Armenia in the past 10 months of this year achieved in comparison to the corresponding period of last year a 7.6-percent growth in production volume, fulfilling their adopted socialist commitments. Agricultural workers obtained a good harvest of grapes, grain and other crops, significantly exceeding both plan targets, and stepped up socialist commitments. The productivity of animal husbandry is growing. But now, when the party calls on us in the struggle for transformation of our entire economy into an intensive one, the special attention of the party organizations and workers of the national economy of Armenia is riveted on improvement of quality indicators, on such factors as production quality, labor productivity and scientific-technical progress.

In his accountability report at the 26th party congress, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted the achievements of the party organizations of Armenia in the work of raising the quality of industrial production. This year production of items produced with the Seal of Quality has even increased. These items already make up 20 percent of the total volume of industrial production.

Armenia's workers, engineers and scientists consider this only the beginning of forthcoming major work to further raise the quality of production. We well realize that in the field of quality no limits exist to the possibilities for moving forward. A good example in this connection is the city of Kirovakan, a young industrial city in Armenia, which I as a deputy have the honor to represent here.

In Kirovakan, the percentage of products with the Seal of Quality is more than double the average figure for the republic and equals 44 percent, but even here they have their peaks. Recently I visited the Kirovakan Avtogenmash Plant -- an average size machine-building plant. I cannot say that it is provided with excellent equipment. Many machine tools are obsolete. I cannot say that large capital outlays have been invested in the plant. It has expanded gradually and somewhat imperceptibly, after starting operations 25 years ago in two or three neglected buildings. Today this enterprise is the chief supplier of equipment and apparatus in its specialty and its collective is proud of the fact that 83 percent of its products are being produced with the Seal of Quality.

When the question was being discussed as to what measures were responsible for achieving such results, the plant's executives pointed out that a major role was played by 1) raising the workers' technical level, improving the organization of the work place and improving technology; 2) explanatory work and clear-cut organization of socialist competition, 3) the existence of a system of product quality control; 4) wide-scale introduction of a system of defect-free labor and 5) improving social conditions, particularly the existence of a decent plant lunchroom.

It would be difficult not to agree with this. Who is going to deny, for example, that improvement of technology is an important factor in improvement of quality? But after chatting with the plant's workers and executives, I understood that they, possibly out of modesty, failed to mention the most important and essential condition. This is the conscientiousness of the workers and engineers, a highly moral attitude of all personnel toward questions of production and particularly toward quality of production. There is no doubt that precisely such a conscientious attitude toward labor prevails at all those enterprises in the country where production quality is truly high.

At the 26th party congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out: "It is necessary to encourage conscientious workers in every possible way and to leave no loopholes for a good life to loafers and slipshod workmen when they perform worthless work."

How should we strive in the collectives to create a pure atmosphere of conscientious and quality work? It would be difficult to give here any sort of general prescription for this, but familiarity with enterprises and scientific institutions that have achieved true successes in the struggle for quality shows that in addition to other factors a most important role is played by the personal example of supervisors, their conscientiousness, dedication to work and ability to go carefully into all details of the production process.

For this reason, we Soviet people are proud not only of collectives in which a pure, highly moral, civil atmosphere prevails -- we are also proud of the fact that they are supervised by conscientious, talented and dedicated people.

In the production successes of the Kirovakan workers, a significant role is played by the desire of the city party organization to depend more on science and progressive methods of production, along with the understanding that mastery of new methods and processes does not come easily. In this connection, I would like to cite as an example another small-size plant in the same Kirovakan. This is a plant for high-temperature heaters. A most important element in the technology of making high-temperature heaters is the preparation of molybdenum disilicide, for which there existed until recently an entire shop at the plant. In the past 2 years, engineers at this plant, along with scientific workers from an institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, succeeded in accomplishing one of the best and most refined achievements of our chemical science -- self-propagating high-temperature synthesis for the production of molybden disilicide. As a result, there has been a manifold decrease in the number of workers involved in the process of producing molybden disilicide, the quality of products has improved and electric power expenditure was sharply reduced. Representatives of the plant and scientific workers of the academy were awarded the SSR State Prize for this work.

Taking advantage of this occasion, I can report now that an experimental production facility of the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Armenian Academy of Sciences is using this same method of self-propagating high-temperature synthesis in the production of a whole series of valuable and needed -- but difficult to produce by other methods -- chemical synthetic substances. And we have gained the possibility of sending these substances, true in small quantities, to a number of organizations acutely in need of them.

It ought to be said that other institutes as well of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, working in the field of organic and inorganic chemistry and biochemistry, have attained real successes in the development of chemical processes of important significance to industry. Some of them have made their way into the republic's industry, helping to raise its technical level and initiate the production of new materials.

The same picture can be seen in institutes dealing with the physical and physiotechnical sciences. Unfortunately, in many cases where preliminary experimental verification is required, almost insurmountable difficulties are experienced in locating experimental production facilities because of a lack of building space. The release of a very small

capital investment on the order of R15 million in the 5-year period for this purpose would make it possible for the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences to economically set up these experimental enterprises.

The economy must be economical. Accordingly, it is necessary to take into consideration that the transfer of even a small portion of capital investment from the sphere of run-of-the-mill and frequently even obsolete production facilities in the field of experimental production installations for new materials and new products is often advantageous for the state, contributing effectively and immediately to the acceleration of technical progress. We ask that the government resolve the question of redistribution of capital investment for the republic.

The rapid development of our republic's industry has brought about in some specific cases certain disparities entailing violation of the principle of economizing in the economy. Thus, it was once decided in Razdanskiy Rayon of Armenia to change the nature of an enterprise lagging in construction from chemical to machine-building. The only shop of the chemical enterprise that had been completely built at the time of this decision was the cement-making shop. It was supposed to have obtained raw materials from other shops of the chemical enterprise that was being built. But since the other shops have not been built and those being built are being shifted to production of the machine-building type, the resultant picture is that today this separate shop, that is, the cement furnace, continues to operate, receiving its chief raw material -- livestone -- from a distance of 120 kilometers. When other shops of the chemical enterprise were being built, it was considered that this situation was temporary and that shortly the irrational shipments would cease. It makes no sense to maintain this situation now, when we know that other chemical shops will not be built. Aside from the material loss incurred, this cement furnace with its capacity of 1.2 million tons of cement per year literally covers all of Razdanskiy Rayon with cement dust; this is a location where more than 100,000 children spend their summers, and complaints come from parents and the population.

The appropriate modernization and expansion of another, long-operating cement plant in the city of Ararat, which is located in the immediate region of deposits of limestone, would make it possible to save 6 million rubles annually in production costs and to save annually 20,000 carloads used to haul the limestone, to ease the working conditions of other of the rayon's enterprises and to improve the rest conditions of the children.

We ask the USSR Gosplan to return to the solution of this question and to help eliminate the existing difficult situation by modernizing the plant in the city of Ararat, which would make it possible to close out the cement shop in Razdan. I think that we should in time and with profit to the state eliminate from our economy the disparities and irrationalities occurring in it.

Comrade Deputies! Our party has always pointed to the importance of a timely and rational solution of arising energy problems. A major contribution to the electric power of our republic was the erection of the Armenian AES. But further development of the republic's national economy, which does not have its own mineral fuel resources, will depend to a large extent on the erection of a second section of the AES. Investigation of the matter shows that at this stage, this would be an optimal solution of the problem. The fact is that the infrastructure already exists for such a construction project. The necessary railroad access routes have been created. The necessary communications exist. Fairly decent living conditions are available for construction workers. No manpower difficulties are foreseen. All this would make it possible to carry out the construction in the shortest possible time, which would be in accord with the requirement of boosting the effectiveness of capital investment. For this reason, we ask the USSR Gosplan to examine this question and make a final decision.

Comrade Deputies! I propose the approval of the drafts of the national economic plans presented by the government for the 11th Five-Year Plan and for 1982 as well as the

draft budget for 1982. There is no doubt that the workers of all of the Soviet republics, all of the citizens of our motherland, will spare no efforts for the accomplishment of these plans. And they will be fulfilled and in large measure even overfulfilled. (applause)

Minsk Gorkom Leader's Speech

WA161750 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech by G.G. Bartoshevich, deputy from Minskiy-Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug, Belorussian SSR, and first secretary of Minsk Gorkom]

[Text] Fellow delegates! The draft versions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and for the country's plan and budget for 1982, which have been submitted for discussion by the session, convincingly show that our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government are firmly and consistently carrying out the course determined by the 26th CPSU Congress, a course aimed at further raising the people's material and cultural standard of living on the basis of the dynamic and harmonious development of social production and its increased effectiveness. These important documents contain the concrete embodiment of our party's economic strategy at the modern stage and reveal the prospects for our progressive movement along the path of building communism. In a word, the Soviet nation has a precise and clear economic program for the next 5-year period. But, as was justifiably noted by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his meaningful and thoroughly reasoned speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, to achieve the successful fulfillment of that program it is necessary for us to double or triple our efforts and to guarantee high organizational spirit, discipline and order at all levels of social production.

The decisions of the plenum, the highly principled evaluations, the basic conclusions and the new important principles expressed by Leonid Ilich find profound understanding and support among Soviet citizens. The workers of the hero-city of Minsk, like those in the rest of Soviet Belorussia, approve heart and soul of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the fruitful activities of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In response to the concern shown by the party for the peace and welfare of people, the residents of Minsk are striving to work better and more effectively, to multiply constantly their contribution to the implementation of the comprehensive program for the development of our country's productive forces and for reinforcement of the economic and defensive might of our motherland.

In four and a half years the workers of Minsk fulfilled the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan for growth in volume of industrial production and labor productivity. Currently, without lessening their rates, they are waging a struggle to further increase the effectiveness and quality of work and early fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans and pledges for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan on the basis of the maximum use of inner reserves and the economizing of material, labor and energy resources.

The competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is taking on greater and greater strength. The competition will undoubtedly serve as an important factor in the further development of labor and social activity among the masses and the successful resolution of economic and political tasks. More than 800 shops, sectors and brigades and more than 30,000 persons had already reported on fulfillment of 1981 tasks by the 64th anniversary of Great October. As a whole, the city's industry has achieved early fulfillment of the plan for the first 10 months for overall volume of sales of output and production of most of the most important types of articles. Output worth R85 million has been produced above the plan. After fully analyzing and realistically evaluating their reserves and capabilities, the city's labor collectives are firmly resolved to assure, during the 11th Five-Year Plan, an increase in volume of industrial production by 30-32 percent and of labor productivity by 22-24 percent.

In conformity with the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the city is implementing a purposeful program aimed at raising the technical level and increasing the production of articles of a higher category of quality. An innovative undertaking that has become widespread among labor collectives is that which started at advanced enterprises — the initiative of working during the 11th Five-Year Plan under the motto "In the alliance of science and production, let's assure that every article has high quality of development and manufacture." The essence of this initiative lies in assuring at all stages of design the elaboration of the technological process, the organization of production, the production of only high-quality output and built-in guarantees of product reliability and lengthy service. The resolution of this task will be assured with the most active, immediate participation of the workers in the city's scientific institutions.

Implementation of the planned steps will enable us, by the end of the 5-year plan, to produce no less than 40 percent of the articles with the state Symbol of Quality out of the overall volume of production. However, this does not at all mean that we have already completely used all our inner reserves and capabilities. Moreover, many aspects involved in increasing effectiveness have not yet been placed at the disposal of production. One of them, in our opinion, is that of increasing the result rate of engineering labor, increasing its economic benefit in the resolution of acute problems in the national economy.

A study conducted by us indicated that many specialists with higher technical education are not always used properly. Frequently, they spend as much as 30 percent of their time on work that does not require any profound special knowledge. To increase productivity and the proportion of labor performed by engineering-technical workers, electronic computers are, so far, clearly being used to an inadequate extent, and those computers, in turn, are being used with considerably incomplete workloads.

We have real capabilities to resolve this problem and we are taking concrete steps to implement them.

In carrying out the course set down by the party to further raise the people's material and cultural standard of living, great responsibility is given to the local agencies. They can do a lot to increase the production of consumer goods. Realizing this, gorkoms, raykoms and ispolkoms are persistently striving to increase the variety of consumer goods and to achieve maximum satisfaction of the public's demands for them. For these purposes, the city regularly conducts competitive reviews for development of the best articles having a mass demand and exhibitions of samples of consumer goods. Every enterprise is given intensive, but realistic, assignments for their production, and there is constant monitoring of fulfillment of the measures and plans that have been set down.

In determining the specific program for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the ways to implement it, an important role for us was played by the decree of the Belorussian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, which was adopted with regard to the results of the gorkom report on increasing the production of consumer goods.

Today we have complete justification for stating that by 1985 the production of mass consumer goods by our city's enterprises will be more than doubled. At the same time, we could achieve even higher goals if all the economic links worked more precisely, if the ministries and departments took a more responsible and proprietary attitude toward this task. Practical life shows us that tasks assigned to enterprises for the production of consumer goods are, in most instances, considerably lower than those determined by the local agencies on the basis of a study of the consumer demand and existing capabilities. And the material resources are allocated only for the basic types of articles.

In this regard, it would be desirable, when elaborating the plans, to take into consideration also the rest of the output. That would make it possible in the outlying areas to resolve much more successfully those questions linked with satisfying the public's demands.

A factor of exceptionally great importance in implementing the social program of the 11th Five-Year Plan is the development of housing construction, as was stipulated by the state plan. Taking into consideration the acute nature of this problem in the city, we are striving in every way not to reduce the rates of housing construction. To a great extent this is promoted by cooperative construction, which in our city is now providing approximately one third of the overall housing construction activity. However, practical life during recent years has shown that the emphasis on it has a detrimental effect on the organization of comprehensive city planning, since deductions of funds for the development of enterprises to provide trade and everyday services are not provided. In the final analysis, this evokes justified complaints on the part of the public. Obviously, it would be desirable for the USSR Gosplan to consider the question of allocating for a city with a large percentage of cooperative housing construction the funds that are lacking for the construction of enterprises intended for trade and everyday services.

Another vitally important problem for our city is the guaranteeing of a centralized heat supply. The fact of the matter is that even now the city's needs for thermal energy are being satisfied only 90 percent, and by the end of the 5-year plan the gap will become even greater.

The need for the construction of a nuclear thermal-electric power and heat station to supply heat for the city of Minsk has been supported by the USSR Gosplan, with deadlines for activation of the capacities of the first unit in 1986 and the second in 1988. However, proceeding from the normative time periods required for the construction of stations of this type, it is necessary to begin preparatory work as early as 1982. If construction begins later, that will make it impossible to activate the planned capacities during the 12th Five-Year Plan or to resolve promptly the problem of heat for the city of Minsk.

The activation of a power source of heat using nuclear fuel, in addition to providing the city with thermal energy, will make it possible to improve the extent to which the republic's national economy is provided with electrical energy and will free a considerable amount of organic fuel. We would like to ask the USSR Gosplan and Minenergo to give us the necessary assistance.

Comrades! Supporting the recommendations concerning approval of the State Plan for the Social and Economic Development of the USSR in the 11th Five-Year Plan, and the country's plan and budget for 1982, which were submitted for review by the USSR Supreme Soviet, I would like to call upon all those participating in their practical implementation, from enterprises to ministries, to guarantee the prompt and unconditional fulfillment of the planned program, because it is no secret that we frequently experience considerable difficulties in the operation of enterprises because of insufficient balance between the plans and the material-technical support of production. That leads to lack of rhythm in production, to adjustment of the plans and to an increase in the losses of work time.

During the current year, for example, one of the largest enterprises in the city -- a computer-technology association -- has regularly failed to receive the necessary quantity of component articles delivered by enterprises in the USSR Ministry of the Radio Industry. As a result, more than half the assignment for the fourth quarter has been carried over into December, and that threatens fulfillment of the plan both by the association and by the city's industry as a whole.

In conclusion, speaking in the name of the workers of the hero-city of Minsk, I would like to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the workers in the capital of Belorussia will devote all their efforts, knowledge, and skill to the unconditional fulfillment of the social and economic program of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. (applause)

Tadzhik Deputy's Speech

WA171615 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 21 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech by R. Khodzhiyev, deputy from Leninabadskiy Electoral Okrug, Leninabadskaya Oblast, Tadzhik SSR, and Leninabadskiy Obkom first secretary, at 18 November session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! We are at this time under the indelible impression of the profoundly meaningful program speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum. The propositions and conclusions contained in L.I. Brezhnev's speech are fundamental to the activities of the party, soviet and management authorities. The drafts of the new national economic 5-year plan and the plan and budget for 1982, formulated in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, approved, in the main, by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and submitted for examination at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, demonstrate the greatness of the actions and plans of our party and the Soviet people. They embody the essence of the Communist Party's Leninist nationality policy and reflect the interests of the working people of all of the fraternal union republics.

The invigorating strength of socialism and the Leninist nationality policy is experienced in full measure by Soviet Tadzhikistan, which in a short time has surmounted age-old backwardness and become a highly developed industrial-agrarian republic. The Tajik people are successfully tackling the big and complex tasks of building communism in the single fraternal family of peoples of the multinational Soviet Union.

The depth and scale of the affairs of the Tadzhik working people were described very aptly and evocatively by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech on the presentation of the high award of the motherland to Comrade D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee: "The country's highest peaks stand beneath Tadzhik skies. And judging by the scale of things and the plans for the future, the republic is matching its high mountains. Tadzhikistan has fulfilled the 5-year plan quotas in excellent fashion."

We see all the successes and accomplishments of our republic, as of the entire country, as a result of the selfless labor of the Soviet people and the tremendous political and organizing activity of the party, its Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and indefatigable fighter for the cause of peace and the peoples' security, personally. Together with the entire Soviet people, the working people of Tadzhikistan unanimously approve the political line and practical activity of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and are sparing neither effort nor labor to realize the party's plans.

We are pleased to report to the Supreme Soviet that, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Tadzhik working people are successfully completing the plan quotas for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Industrial production in 10 months of the current year increased 7 percent in the republic. Tens of millions of rubles' worth of output has been sold over and above the plan. Our construction workers are working considerably better. Agricultural workers are working with great intensity and a sense of high responsibility to the country in the first year of the 5-year plan. Surmounting considerable difficulties, they have cultivated a good raw cotton harvest, are completing its harvesting in an organized manner and will undoubtedly ensure fulfillment of the socialist pledges for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Leninabadskaya Oblast is also making its contribution to the republic's successes. In the last 5-year plan, industrial production increased 33.8 percent and the average annual gross agricultural product 29 percent. Quotas for the sale to the state of vegetables,

fruit, grapes and potatoes were overfulfilled this year. Considerably more of these products were procured than last year. The production and procurement of animal husbandry products are proceeding at an increasing preferential rate. There is a simultaneous growth in the number of livestock. Considerably more fodder has been procured than last year.

We understand full well that this is only the start of the great work that has to be done, but the labor results that have been achieved induce confidence that the republic's working people, including those of Leninabadskaya Oblast, will undoubtedly fulfill the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas successfully.

Comrade Deputies! The program for development of the country's economy in 1982 and the 5-year plan is imbued with concern for the good of the people. Prospects for the further powerful development of the production forces open before Tadzhikistan in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Industrial sectors determining technical progress in the national economy will develop rapidly. It is planned to initiate construction of the Rogunskaya GES and commission the Baypazinskaya GES; increase power generation in the republic to 16 billion kilowatt-hours; and continue installation of the Yavan Electrochemical Plant and introduce new capacity at the Tadzhik Aluminum Plant.

A big step forward will be taken by agricultural production and its main sector -- cotton growing. Average annual cotton production will rise to 910,000-920,000 tons. The scale of the impending work may also be judged by the example of our oblast. A secondary feed sources plant will be built and the Leninabad Silk Works will be retooled in the 5-year plan. The average annual gross agricultural product will increase 14-16 percent. Horticulture and viticulture will be further developed. All this will also make it possible to further develop industrial production, make fuller use of labor resources and enhance the oblast's economy and culture.

Comrade Deputies! I support the proposal of the deputies who have spoken here concerning ratification of the 5-year plan for the development of the USSR's national economy in 1981-1985 and also the national economic plan and budget for 1982.

At the same time, speaking of the 5-year plan, I should like to dwell on two questions of, we believe, national economic significance. First, the problem of future employment of the population is moving to the forefront. Surpassing population growth has already been discerned here at this time. To make fuller use of the growing labor resources it is essential, we believe, to accelerate the construction of relatively labor-intensive enterprises and provide for a high rate of increase in irrigable land, which produces comparatively rapid and high returns under Central Asian conditions. In the western part of the oblast's territory alone there are 80,000 hectares of land suitable for irrigation. Furthermore, 30,000 hectares of irrigable land here have an acute shortage of irrigation water. The Zerafshan River, whose flow is formed entirely on Tadzhik territory, but only 4 percent of which is utilized in the republic, could serve as a possible source of irrigation for the land. Specialists' calculations show that without affecting the interests of all water consumers, it is possible by regulating the flow of the Zerafshan River to obtain enough water for the irrigation of 80,000-100,000 hectares of new area. The republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has drawn up a plan for diverting part of the flow of the Zerafshan River which is being studied in the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Given complete assimilation, outlays on the entire set of measures would be recouped in 4-5 years and would make it possible to obtain on the new land more than 1 million tons of grapes and fruit and tens of thousands of tons of meat and milk and enable us at least stabilize the amount of irrigable area per capita at the .15-.16 hectare level. We request that the USSR Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources examine a solution to this question when compiling annual plans in the course of the 5-year plan.

Leninabadskaya Oblast represents a unique storehouse of various mineral raw materials. Its territory accommodates enterprises producing oil and natural gas, coal, lead, zinc, antimony, mercury, bismuth, precious metals, facing and semiprecious stone and various types of construction material. In recent years geologists have discovered and

prospected many deposits of comparatively great industrial value. Projects that also have considerable prospects are at the detailed exploration stage. Favorable geographical-economic conditions and, in particular, the availability of labor resources, primarily well-trained mining-engineering personnel, have enabled us to embark on the elaboration of target programs for the creation of two territorial mining-industrial complexes: the Zerafshan, on the basis of the operating Anzobskiy Mining-Concentrating Works, and the Adrasman, on the basis of assimilation of the mining and metallurgical enterprises operating in this region. A great deal is also being done today in the construction, modernization and expansion of facilities and in the accelerated prospecting of new deposits. However, I would like to draw attention to certain questions that in our opinion require the speediest solution.

A number of deposits, which are already on the industrial balance sheet, could be worked by using the idle capacity of operating enriching factories. However, this is being impeded to a certain extent by the departmental interests of union associations of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy specializing only in a certain group of metals. Certain proposals on this score have been sent to the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy by the republic Council of Ministers. Several years have now elapsed since planning-estimates documents for the construction of a stone-milling plant, whose raw material base is ensured for 100 years, were drawn up. However, untreated blocks of granite, marble limestone and decorative conglomerate are still being exported from the republic, while finished facing tiles from similar materials are being imported. I believe that a reduction in irrational shipments and the satisfaction of the requirements of the construction workers for more than just our republic entirely justify the creation of the subject enterprise. It is requested that the USSR Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry closely examine this question once more.

We are sure that all this will considerably increase the contribution of Leninabadskaya Oblast and the Tadzhik SSR to the statewide economic potential.

At the same time, we are well aware that the results of economic activity could have been more appreciable if we had more fully uncovered and commissioned the available resources and possibilities at industrial enterprises and on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the oblast and prevented shortcomings in work, of which there are many. Relying on the material-technical resources allocated in accordance with the plan, we see it as our task to ensure the fuller use of the intrinsic resources and possibilities for the development of the economy on the basis of the utmost acceleration of technical progress, introduction of the achievements of science and progressive experience, increased labor productivity and observance of economies.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government that the Tadzhik working people will rally even more closely around their Leninist party. Proceeding toward the 60th anniversary of the USSR, they will give all their strength to implement the new 5-year plan and make a fitting contribution to the cause of the further strengthening and flourishing of our beloved motherland (applause).

Tadzhik Official's Address

WA171440 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech by Yu.I. Polukarov, deputy from Kanibadamskiy Electoral Okrug, Leninabadskaya Oblast, Tadzhik SSR, and Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee second secretary, at 18 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! We remember well how at the close of the 26th party congress, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, fervently appealed to the communists and all Soviet people to involve themselves in the tremendous work to convert the decisions of the highest party forum

into practical deeds. Leonid Ilich's appeal went to the heart of each Soviet individual and suffused the people of labor with creative energy. The congress' invigorating ideas have become the property of our entire people and are being embodied in heroic labor accomplishments.

And now the party is again showing how it is necessary not only to choose the correct main direction but also to lead the people along the charted course. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev teaches us in his impressive, convincing speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum on the eve of the Supreme Soviet session to be exacting toward and demanding of ourselves and to approach economic and political tasks boldly, enterprisingly, in the spirit of the times and in accordance with the present scale of communist building. Figuratively speaking, we are all attending under Leonid Ilich a higher school of selfless service to the cause of Lenin and infinite devotion to the ideals of communism.

The tremendous political and organizing experience and collective wisdom of the party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo are expressed in the fullest and most concentrated manner in its multifaceted activity.

Permit me from this high tribune on behalf of the communists and all working people of Tadzhikistan to contratulate you, dear Leonid Ilich, on the presentation to you of the "50 Years in the CPSU" insignia and, on the threshold of your birthday, to express the most cordial gratitude for and acknowledgment of your tireless and selfless labor in the name of the happiness of the Soviet people and in the name of peace in this world.

Comrades! The discussion in the supreme body of people's power of the program for the country's development under the current 5-year plan and its second year was preceded by a tremendous amount of work in the working people's collectives and in the soviet and party bodies geared to ensuring that the outlined plans correspond most fully to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and be not only large-scale but also scientifically reasoned, balanced and feasible. On behalf of the deputies representing the Tadzhik republic, I support the proposals for their approval that have been expressed here.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev focused attention in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum on such important areas as implementation of the food program, an improvement in capital construction, observance of the strictest practice of economies and an increase in every possible way in the manufacture of consumer goods. The communists and working people of Tadzhikistan have a good grasp of the significance of these problems and are making Leonid Ilich's instructions the basis of their actions and will conduct a creative search for new resources in the process of fulfilling the plans in order to overfulfill them. A guarantee of success here is the increasingly large scale in the republic of competition under the motto "60 Shock Labor Weeks for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR." The struggle for a worthy greeting of our motherland's jubilee organically continues the precongress competition and is producing perceptible results. The Soviet people are responding and will always respond to the party's appeals with labor accomplishments.

Comrade Deputies! Brown areas denoting mountains predominate on the geographical map of Tajikistan. But the mountain landscapes are changing strikingly with every passing year and with each 5-year plan. Our party's Leninist nationality policy, wisdom and human hands are recarving this map with enviable speed. New cities and settlements are appearing, new highways are being built at altitudes above the clouds and the blue spots of artificial lakes and canals are being interwoven increasingly in the multi-colored mountain mosaic. The power of the Nurek GES has enabled us to create new industrial sectors in the republic and has lit television screens in the most remote corners of the Pamirs. The precious moisture being accumulated by the dams of the reservoirs is creating the conditions for an increase in the production of cotton, vegetables and fruit. The republic's economic potential is growing constantly. Many industrial enterprises have been expanded and refitted with highly productive equipment in recent years. Large-scale projects of the south Tadzhik territorial-production complex, which have already provided sizable returns, have been commissioned. Since the start-up of the first units, tens of billions of kilowatt-hours of cheap

electricity have been generated by the Nurek GES. Metal of excellent quality is being produced by the Tadzhik Aluminum Plant -- an enterprise with the most advanced and economical technology in domestic aluminum industry. The capacity of the Yavan Electrochemical Plant is being increased, and a porcelain plant has been inaugurated.

Comrades! The initial year of the 11th Five-Year Plan is coming to an end. The results of the past 10 months testify that it will have been a good start. The republic's industrial production increased 7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, and the output-capital ratio is increasing. Annual plans for purchases of grain, potatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit, silkworm cocoons and melon crops have been overfulfilled. Plant-growing products have been supplied to the country's industrial regions in full. More fodder has been procured and more of the main types of animal husbandry product purchased than last year. The annual plans for them will be fulfilled.

The current year's weather conditions were extremely unfavorable for cotton plants, particularly the fine-fiber varieties. The cool summer, downpours and the abrupt drop in temperature in the fall led to a considerable lagging in its growing and a delay in the start of the harvesting operations. The selfless labor of the cotton growers, the tangible assistance of the union authorities and the active commissioning of the entire arsenal of party-organizational measures made victory in this difficult battle possible. In 2 days, Tadzhikistan will complete the planned procurement of high-quality raw cotton. The harvesting of this valuable raw material will continue.

The drafts of the plans for economic and social development for the 11th Five-Year Plan and 1982 open extensive new prospects before Tadzhikistan. The main increase in the industrial product in the current 5-year plan is to be obtained from the enterprises of the south Tadzhik territorial-production complex. The quotas outlined are high but feasible, and all measures will be adopted to not only achieve but also surpass them. But difficulties sometimes arise here triggered by miscalculations in intrasectorial planning the consequences of which we would not be in a position to overcome without the assistance of the union ministries. For example, considerable capacity for the composite production of a number of chemical products at the Yavan Electrochemical Plant is not being fully used owing to a shortage of certain types of raw material and specialized transport for shipment of the products, which is a result of discrepancies in the planning of intraministerial supplies. There are many vagaries with respect to the continued construction of the Tadzhik Aluminum Plant. A number of the electrolysis blocks is operating already. The draft 11th Five-Year Plan provides for the plant's completion at full capacity. We would request that the USSR Council of Ministers adopt a special decree aimed at the obligatory completion of the construction of the subsequent blocks.

The interests of further developing the agriculture of the Central Asian republics demand, we believe, additional examination of the question concerning accelerated creation of the Rogunskoye Reservoir. The situation concerning water for irrigation becomes more difficult with every passing year, since the sown areas in the Amudar'ya River basin are increasing. Construction of the reservoir and the commissioning of the first power capacities of the GES would solve this problem. But the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is not allocating the necessary capital investments for this purpose. The problem of the rational use of the republic's rapidly growing labor resources merits serious attention, the point being that the production forces here are concentrated mainly in the large cities. As a result, the industrial centers sometimes experience a shortage of manpower while a surplus is found in rural areas. There is just one solution here -- the creation in the settlements and small and medium-sized cities of labor-intensive and low material-intensive works and enterprise and association branches. Our proposals in this area have been approved by the USSR Gosplan Board. But the outlined measures have not, unfortunately, been duly supported in a number of union ministries.

We request that the USSR Gosplan and union ministries take account of the expressed wishes in the process of realizing the 5-year plan. In raising these questions today

we are undoubtedly far from thinking that we have made use of all potential. A persistent struggle lies ahead for a further increase in social production efficiency and a constant acceleration of the growth rate in labor productivity on the basis of technical progress and its better organization and a refinement in the system of management.

Comrade Deputies! Permit me on behalf of the Tadzhik SSR working people to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Soviet and Soviet Government that the communists and all working people of the cities and villages of our mountainous region will spare neither effort nor energy to honorably fulfill the plans for next year and the 11th Five-Year Plan, greet the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with fitting labor gifts and multiply their contribution to all-union property. (applause)

Azneft Worker's Speech

WA171415 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by G.M. Guseynova, deputy from the Bakinskiy imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR, Azneft Association worker and Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee member, at 18 November evening session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! We are all profoundly impressed by the results of our party's Central Committee plenum and the striking, exceptionally meaningful speech of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and inexorable fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness. (applause) The questions discussed by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and submitted today for examination at the USSR Supreme Soviet session are further convincing testimony that there is no more important cause for the Communist Party and our state than concern for the constant development of the economy, increased benefits for the people and the even greater prosperity of all the fraternal republics of the country.

Together with the entire Soviet people, Azerbaijan's workers are also working selflessly and with great patriotic enthusiasm at this time. Our republic started and is completing the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan well. The 10-month program for output sales and the manufacture of many of the most important products was fulfilled ahead of schedule. Production volume increased 7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year and the planned 5.4 percent. Almost R190 million worth of products was sold additionally. Labor productivity grew 5.7 percent against the target of 4.3 percent and accounted for more than 81 percent of the increase in industrial output. The plans for capital construction were fulfilled, and the work of transport, communications, trade and services spheres is improving. The agricultural workers, who under difficult weather conditions fulfilled the plans and high socialist pledges for the production and procurement of all types of agricultural products and achieved record indicators in the production of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables and other crops, commemorated 1981 with splendid successes. The plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurement of animal husbandry products are being fulfilled successfully.

The Azerbaijan SSR's working people were warmly and cordially congratulated on this splendid victory by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich's greetings and the high evaluation of the labor of the masters of the fields and farmsteads were received by all the republic's working people with a feeling of profound joy and pride. We see these as yet another manifestation of our party's concern for the further prosperity of Soviet Azerbaijan and an appeal to work even better and more productively.

We understand full well that our achievements were possible thanks to the tremendous assistance of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the great attention to and concern for our work and life on the part of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who is dear to all of us, personally.

We Baku oil workers will remember for the rest of our lives Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to our republic. His meetings and kind talks with the working people, which were imbued with paternal concern, and his instructions and recommendations played a tremendous mobilizing role and were of great practical assistance in the accomplishment of the tasks confronting us.

We workers have familiarized ourselves with great interest with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's "Vospominaniya" ["Reminiscences"], which graphically expresses the selfless service of Leonid Ilich, who is dear to us, to the party and people and show strikingly how his truly state-minded and profoundly national sense of great responsibility for the fate of the motherland and peace reached maturity, strengthened and was conditioned in great and difficult pursuits. And we are proud that our state and party are headed by that true Leninist and unbending communist, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who is warmly beloved of all of us.

Leonid Ilich's 75th birthday, a day that is dear to all of us, is approaching. Our republic's workers are doing everything to commemorate this date with new labor gifts.

Comrade Deputies! Striking new testimony to the party's concern for the further strengthening of our country's economic might and an unswerving upsurge of the Soviet people's standard of living is the 11th Five-Year Plan, which has been submitted for the USSR Supreme Soviet's examination. We see it as the embodiment of our thoughts and aspirations, and this inspires us to new labor deeds.

I fully support the proposal concerning approval of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985, which has been submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Great and crucial tasks are set our republic in the current 5-year plan. We have to secure a high rate of development of the entire economy and a further increase in the efficiency of all social production and implement a huge social program.

As observed at the 26th congress and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, an important role in the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan belongs to the fuel energy sectors. The oil and gas industry was and remains a principal sector of the republic's economy here. Over R3 billion of capital investments were spent on the development of oil and gas production in Azerbaijan in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, 42 new deposits and beds of hydrocarbon raw material were opened and a considerable increase in such reserves was achieved. Gas-extraction quotas are being fulfilled successfully. A great deal of work is being done on the technical renewal of production, particularly of offshore oil and gas production and drilling, and the introduction of progressive technological processes in the working and sinking of wells. Some 80 percent of the oilfields have now been switched to automated control systems.

The collective of the oil and gas administration of the Azneft imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov Association, where I have worked for more than 25 years, 15 of them as an operator in oil production, has worked pretty well. The collective of the administration is working the oldest, Bukhta Ilicha, deposit, which is the country's first offshore oilfield and which in the 10th Five-Year Plan produced approximately 12,000 tons of oil and 22 million cubic meters of gas over and above the plan. A good start was made in the current year. The pledges adopted for the year have already been met. For two quarters in succession our collective was the winner in the all-union socialist competition among the sector's enterprises. We are ensuring fulfillment of the plans primarily thanks to painstaking work on the working of each operating well, additional geological-engineering measures, high-quality and timely underground and major repairs and the extensive introduction of progressive labor techniques.

At the same time, it needs to be said plainly that the republic's oil workers are greatly in the country's debt and are not yet ensuring fulfillment of the plans for the

production of oil and its surrender for refining. It should be mentioned that Azerbaijan's oil industry has considerable potential and resources that are far from exhausted. And we oil workers are fully resolved not to lag behind the workers of other sectors of the republic, who scored particularly big successes in the last decade.

The republic's oil and gas industry will be further developed in the 11th Five-Year Plan. To ensure stabilization and an increase in the volume of oil production, it is essential that we increase engineering work at the wells, accelerate the discovery and development of new inland and offshore deposits, increase the efficiency of geological prospecting and drilling and considerably strengthen the material-technical base of oil and gas production and drilling. Considering that there are many deposits in the republic that have been worked for a long time, the oil workers are primarily confronted with the task of increasing oil production by way of the extensive application of progressive secondary and tertiary methods of increasing the yield of the pools.

In this connection, I believe that the Ministry of Petroleum Industry should render great assistance to the implementation of the target comprehensive program for an increase in oil recovery from Azerbaijan's deposits and enlist more actively in its accomplishment specialists and the scientific forces of sectorial and academic institutes.

I would also like to dwell on a number of other questions that requires assistance on the part of the appropriate union ministries. It is necessary to increase the manufacture of mechanisms and instruments and organize the production of advanced units for underground and major repair of the wells, including units with a capacity of 120-130 tons. The growing volume of both inland and offshore superdeep drilling requires drilling rigs designed to sink wells to 6,500 meters and high-strength pipes. For the extensive development of operations in the Caspian and for shows in areas at a depth of 100 meters plus, it is essential to organize the manufacture of the appropriate oilfield and drilling equipment and accelerate the construction of the deep-water stationary platform and the modular upper block plants in Baku and Astrakhan, respectively.

Comrade Deputies! We representatives of the country's working class understand full well that the might of our motherland and its authority in the international arena depend on our conscientious labor. We support fully and without exception the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy aimed at building a communist society in our country and securing peace throughout the world. On behalf of the workers of Azerbaijan and the republic's oilmen, I assure the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers that we will give all our strength, knowledge and energy for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and commemorate the 11th Five-Year Plan with shock labor. (applause)

Estonian Premier's Address

WA161115 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 21 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech by V.I. Klauson, deputy from Vilyandiskiy Northern Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR, and chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, at 19 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The state plan for the country's economic and social development for the 11th Five-Year Plan and also the plan and budget for 1982 submitted for examination by this session of the USSR Supreme Soviet concretely embody the directives of the 26th party congress, provide for a further strengthening of the country's economic and defensive might and create the practicable prerequisites for satisfying the material and spiritual requirements of the peoples of the country and each republic. The 11th Five-Year Plan will undoubtedly be an important new stage on the path to the further economic and spiritual flourishing of our great motherland.

A tremendous influence on the Soviet people was exerted by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum held on the eve of the session. The speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was profound in content, put forward a number of fundamental propositions aimed at accelerating the development of the country's economy and improving the Soviet people's life. The plenum showed convincingly that the party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are tackling the tasks of building communism in a wise and farsighted Leninist manner and consistently pursuing the Leninist foreign policy of struggling for peace throughout the world.

The working people of Soviet Estonia warmly approve and support the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy and adopt the instructions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum for unswerving guidance and execution. The new 5-year plan opens a broad vista for development of the Estonian SSR's production forces. Our republic is proceeding confidently along the path of economic and social progress in the single fraternal family of USSR peoples. The republic achieved the industrial production growth rate envisaged by the Main Directions of the development of the economy for the 10th Five-Year Plan. Some 85 percent of the national income increase here was obtained thanks to growth in labor productivity. The level of material consumption in the national economy declined. The consumption fund increased 27 percent and real income per capita 20 percent. The proportion of the intensive factors of production development grew noticeably. A good foundation was laid for accomplishment of the complex and diverse tasks confronting the republic in the 1980's.

The draft of the State Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in the 11th Five-Year Plan has been drawn up in accordance with the Main Directions of economic and social development in 1981-1985 and the period through 1990, confirmed by the 26th party congress, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on the fundamental issues of the country's economic and social development in the current stage. The draft plan provides for realization of the main task of the 11th Five-Year Plan -- a further increase in the people's well-being based on the progressive development of the economy and the economy's transition to an intensive development path and an increase in its efficiency and in the republic's contribution to the solution of all-union problems.

A further increase in the efficiency and volume of production will be secured thanks to labor productivity growth in all sectors of the economy at a higher rate than before. The increase in national income will considerably outdistance the rate of growth of capital investments, and there will be a reduction in production's material-intensiveness.

In accordance with the Main Directions, the shale-chemical, electronics, instrument-making and electrical engineering sectors of industry will develop at a preferential rate. The plan pays particular attention to development of the sectors producing consumer goods. For example, the production of cotton cloth per capita in 1985 is to amount to 140-150 square meters. A further renewal in manufactured output and a rise in its technical level and quality are planned. The manufacture of output in the highest quality category will double. There will be more extensive use of local raw materials and production waste. In particular, the volume of output from these resources in local industry will increase 36 percent.

As a result of the political and labor enthusiasm triggered by the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and widespread socialist competition, the further development of the economy and a rise in the people's well-being have been secured in the current year. In 10 months, the plan for output sales was overfulfilled and the labor productivity growth rate is outstripping the production growth rate. Products worth R62 million, including more than R30 million worth of consumer goods, were sold over and above the plan. The 10-month plan was overfulfilled in fish catch by almost 360,000 quintals and production of cotton cloth by 1.2 million square meters, furniture by almost R3 million,

canned goods by 9 million standard cans and everyday cultural goods by R10 million and in many other commodities. The plan for grain procurement was overfulfilled, and the state was supplied with 10 percent more grain than last year. State purchases of meat, milk and eggs are somewhat higher than last year. Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum aimed at further increasing the efficiency of the country's economy, we, the deputy said, will continue to work persistently to fulfill the plans for economic and social development.

We consider a most important task of the republic in the 11th Five-Year Plan a fitting contribution to the accomplishment of the food program on the basis of the further upsurge of agriculture. For the 11th Five-Year Plan, we plan an average annual per capita production of grain of approximately 1 ton, of meat of more than 140 kilos and milk 820 kilos and approximately 400 eggs, and this requires an increase in the production of our own fodder of more than 30 percent. Unfortunately, the weather conditions for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan proved extremely difficult for the republic's agriculture. This had a negative influence both on the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry. In spring even many of the sown areas were under water, and in the period of fodder procurement and harvesting the rain fell almost daily. As a result, we managed to fulfill the plan for the production of grain only 66 percent and potatoes 63 percent. The plan for the procurement of haylage and succulent fodder was considerably overfulfilled, it is true, but provisioning of livestock with fodder for the winter lags behind the requirement owing to the grain and potato shortfall.

The measures we are adopting will provide for the wintering and preservation of the cattle. But the shortage of cereals and potatoes will cause a temporary fall in productivity and the production of pork, eggs, poultry meat and milk. Nevertheless, the agricultural workers, like all working people of the republic, are participating actively in the accomplishment of the food program and are fully confident that the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas for the production of agricultural products as a whole will be fulfilled.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum: "Until we have learned how to command the weather, work in agriculture will have to be adapted more skillfully to climatic adversity."

For the majority of regions of the country weather adversities are expressed in a shortage of moisture, but we, on the contrary, have an abundance of it. It is often rainy here in the period of the procurement of grass fodder and the harvesting of cereals. And in some places this time there was three times as much precipitation in June and twice as much in July and August as the average annual norm. Despite the abundance of grass, procuring high-quality hay and straw under these conditions is impossible, but high-quality silage and haylage from grass may be procured and preserved even under these conditions, given effective preservatives. However, the country is producing insufficient high-quality preservatives. We do not receive enough of them. And it is not only our republic that needs such preservatives. They are also needed by the entire Baltic, Belorussia and the majority of oblasts of the non-Chernozem zone. We request that the USSR Gosplan and the appropriate ministries and research establishments develop and plan the production of good preservatives in order to satisfy agriculture's requirement in full. This will enable us even in very rainy years to procure a sufficient quantity of good grass fodder and to preserve the germinated cereals.

In the Estonian SSR the growing of potatoes has long occupied a leading place in the production of agricultural products. Potatoes are truly a second bread for us. They are used in large quantities for food purposes, industrial processing and livestock feed. Potato seeds are exported to other republics. However, potato growing is the sole sector of the republic's animal husbandry in which production and yield are not growing steadily. The main reason for the low harvests is agrochemical shortcomings.

The republic's selectors and breeders have developed and are introducing a number of effective methods for improving the seed potato, new high-yield varieties are being used and various meliorative methods are being adopted. But various agricultural crop diseases are the main reason preventing the potato growers from obtaining stable harvests. This is why we are experiencing a shortfall of up to 100 quintals of tubers per hectare and why their quality is deteriorating.

With the help of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, we managed to obtain 1 ton of active preparation this year. Having treated 550 hectares of potato field on 12 farms therewith, we obtained 305 quintals of tubers per hectare, whereas from the remaining 3,000 hectares of potato fields at the same farms we obtained only 120 quintals. We believe that the all-union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin, in conjunction with the Ministry of Chemical Industry, must urgently solve the question of synthesizing production of an effective preparation for the protection of potatoes, tomatoes and fruit plantations against various diseases. Specialists believe that in our republic the use of just 30 tons of such a preparation annually would enable us to increase potato production, without an increase in the sown areas, by 400,000-500,000 tons.

It is well known that fertilizer is an important factor for an increase in the yield of agricultural crops. The last 2 years have been exceptionally rainy here. The abundance of precipitation washed the fertilizer from the soil and thus reduced soil fertility. Yet for the first years of the current 5-year plan, the republic has been allocated less mineral fertilizer than was obtained in the final years of the last 5-year plan. Such a quantity of fertilizer not only will not enable us to increase soil fertility but will not even be enough to restore it.

We strongly request that the USSR Gosplan find the opportunity to increase supplies of mineral fertilizer in accordance with the plan for the growth of agricultural production and henceforth take account of the fact that not only is our soil non-Chernozem but, in addition, it is overmoist and very stony.

Comrade Deputies! Like the comrades who have spoken earlier from this platform, I propose ratification of the draft plans and budget presented at the session. I wish to assure you that the working people of Soviet Estonia will spare no effort in implementing the party's economic policy and will work selflessly to successfully fulfill the 11th Five-Year Plan, realizing with complete understanding the slogan proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress: "The Economy Must Be Economical." (applause)

SOLOMENTSEV AT FOUNDING OF RSFSR ARCHITECTS UNION

PM291105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpt] TASS -- The crucial, complex tasks set at the 26th CPSU Congress and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum in the sphere of capital construction have set new creative problems for Russia's architects. Their successful resolution, in particular, will be promoted by the creation of the RSFSR Architects' Union. This was stated by delegates of the founding congress of the RSFSR Architects' Union, which ended in Moscow on 17 December. In the presidium were M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, well-known architects and representatives of the public.

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS AWARDS TO MUSEUM BUILDERS

LD292334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The memorial complex of the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Fatherland War 1941-45 is a splendid memorial to the battle and labor feats of the Soviet people. For successes achieved in building it a large group of those concerned who most distinguished themselves have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first siecretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, presented them.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CONDEMNS PX CORRUPTION

PM301645 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 13 December 1981 carries on page 4 A 1,500-word "Feuilleton" entitled "To Spare the Cats From Having to Blush" by Col V. Bogdanovskiy and Lt Col. V. Zhitarenko. Criticism is leveled at official "connivance" at unchecked blackmartketeering by the manager of a general store administered by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG], time unspecified. In exchange for access to scarce consumer goods, the article notes, the store manager has enjoyed immunity from punishment even after a report submitted to the relevant chiefs by a GSFG prosecutor calling for her dismissal. The writers conclude with a call for remedial action!

SIBERIAN MILITARY DISTRICT COMMANDER IDENTIFIED

PM291047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 2

[Correspondent Lt Col A. Yurkin report: "Unified Political Day"]

[Text] Red Banner Siberian Military District -- The materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session have been widely publicized in the district's units and subunits. A unified political day held among the district's troops was devoted to this. The servicemen were addressed by Col Gen N. Popov, district commander; Lt Gen N. Kizyun, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate; Lt Gen. Yu. Khovorostyanov, district chief of staff; scientists and party, soviet and economic leaders.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF COL GEN. K.I. PROVALOV

PM291149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Following a protracted illness Col Gen Konstantin Ivanovich Provalov, outstanding Soviet military leader, active participant in the Great Patriotic War, member of the CPSU since 1930 and hero of the Soviet Union, has died. A loyal son of the Soviet people who devoted all his efforts and knowledge to the cause of defending the socialist fatherland has passed away.

K.I. Provalov was born on 12 June 1906 into a peasant family in the village of Babushkina Zaimka in Cheremkhovskiy Rayon, Irkutskaya Oblast.

[signed] L.I. Brezhnev, D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, I. Kh. Bagramyan, P.F. Batitskiy, V.I. Chuykov, P.N. Lashchenko, A.S. Zheltov, S. Moldkoyedov, S.A. Stychinskiy, V.A. Velikov, V.A. Silakov.

ALIYEV ATTENDS WORLD WAR II CELEBRATION

WA231030 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 5 December publishes a 400-word report of a celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Nazi attack on Moscow held on 4 December at the Baku Dzerzhinskiy Club. Candidate Member of the CPSU CC Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee, G.A. Aliyev, attended the festivities along with other members of the Politburo; the Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, F.G. Akhmedov; military officers and veterans. Baku Gorkom Secretary V.A. Gasanov opened the evening and other military figures and scholars spoke briefly.